Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MAY 10TH 1958 20 CENTS

How Canada Built And Abandoned World's First Jetliner

BY ROSS WILLMOT

Golds' New Glitter Brings Out Old Glamor

BY R. M. BAIDEN

Our Religious Revival: New Faith or Old Fear?

BY ALFRED HARRIS

Boating Craze Booms Business

BY TED GREENSLADE

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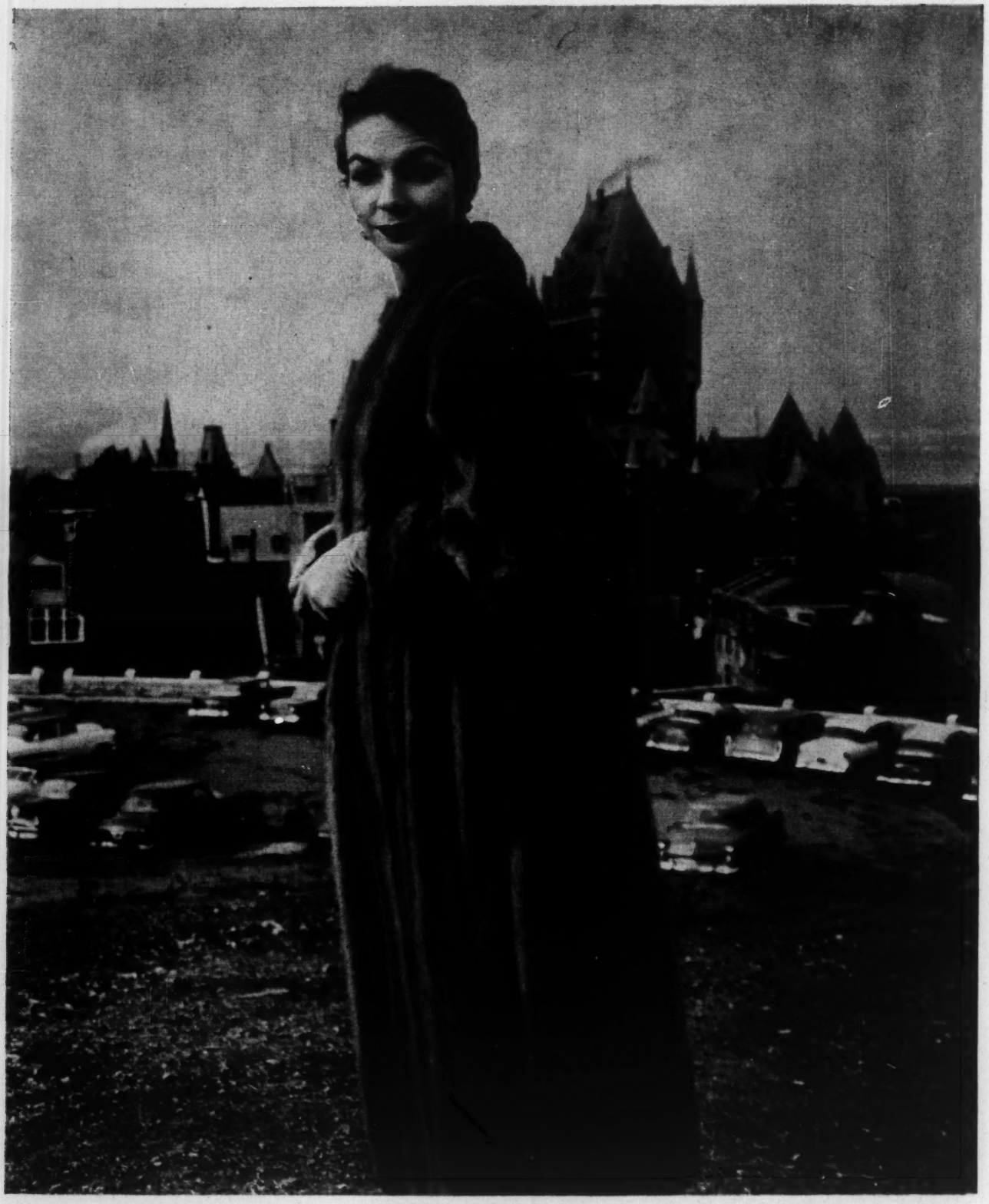
CCF Leader Coldwell: Page 16: "No Time For Vegetation"

FASHION IMPORTANCE: The exquisite EMBA* Royal Family of Fine Furs



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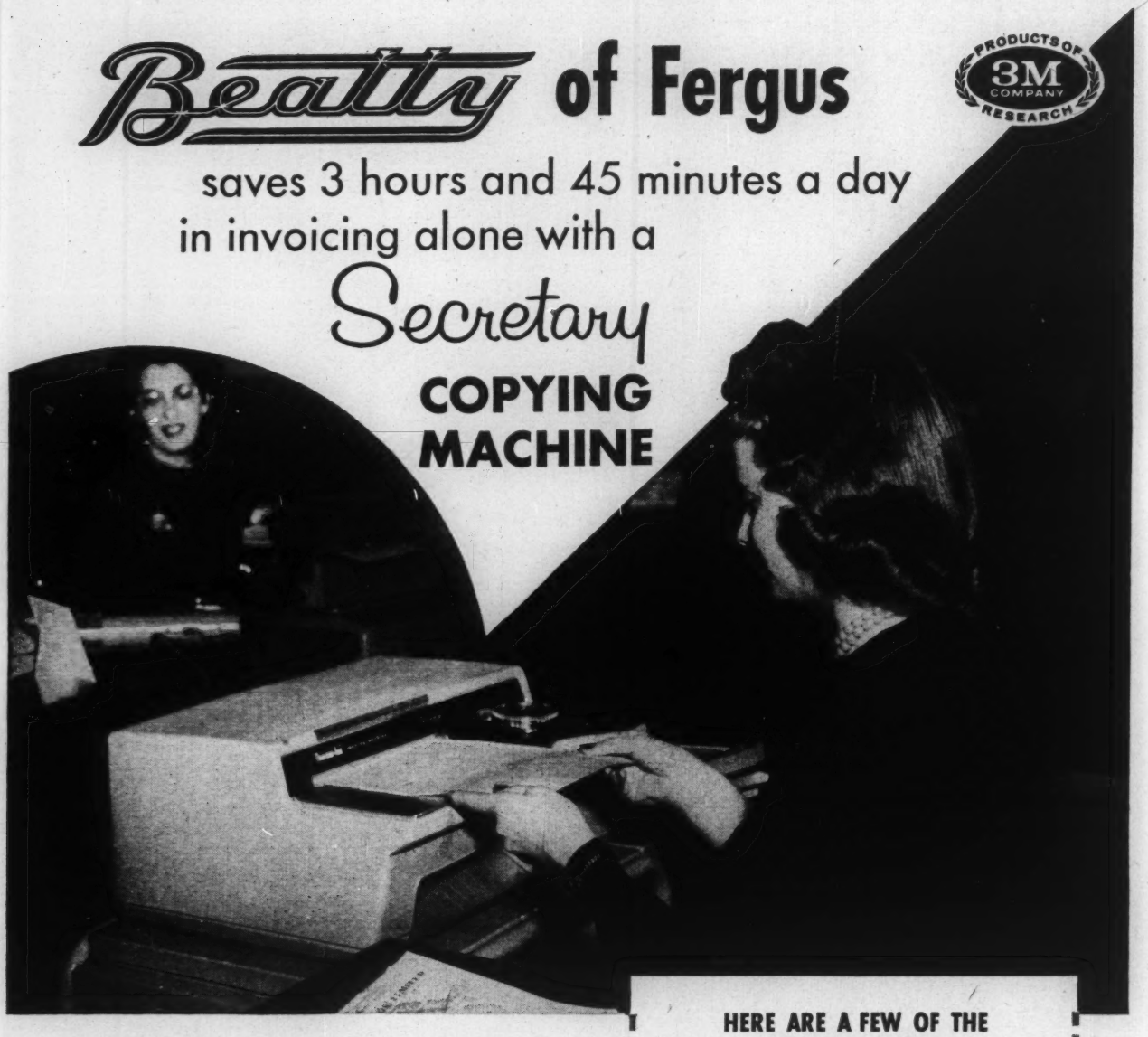

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May 10, 1958

Saturday Night

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Peter Dempson

Probably the most widely mourned defeat in the recent election was that of C.C.F. leader M. J. Coldwell. Although his doctrinaire politics were not universally admired, Mr. Coldwell won an almost unique respect for his courtesy and personal integrity. Peter Dempson, who has known Mr. Coldwell for 20 years, examines his life and his future in an article on Page 16. Mr. Dempson, born in Brandon, Man., is chief of the Toronto *Telegram* Ottawa bureau, was formerly with the Regina *Leader-Post* and the Winnipeg *Free Press.*

Alfred Harris

Free-lance radio and television writer Alfred Harris reports on Canada's religious revival on Page 10 and raises some pertinent questions about its character, its origins and its inspiration. Mr. Harris recently completed a film on Orthodox Judaism for the CBC's forthcoming series "The Church in Action". Born at Kingston, Ont., he has a wide experience in broadcasting and contributes frequently to CBC dramatic series.

Ross Willmot

Secretary-general of the International Society of Aviation Writers, Ross Willmot writes in this issue on Canada's position in international jet transport (Page 12) and describes the birth and untimely death of the "Jetliner", the world's first medium range jet transport. Mr. Willmot, who has won several aviation writing awards, reported on the inadequacy of Canadian air terminals in the February 15 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

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Letters

What It Takes

. . . "The only bar is laziness or lack of ambition". I don't agree.

Those students who are working their way through university are not covering all the expenses that are incurred during these years. Granted a student may earn enough for tuition, or have the cost covered out of a loan fund, or by scholarship, but the far greater expense is that for room and board and clothing . . .

Many young people decide (sometimes have it decided for them) against going to university because they believe it better, from the home point of view, to be gainfully employed and aiding the family budget that for so-many years has supported them. The heavy financial burden that would be placed on the family is quite often the deciding factor against a youth's attempt at obtaining a university training.

I believe that in North America there would be tens of thousands more boys and girls (who also have what it takes) at university if the real problem of monetary need was not thrust at them upon completion of high school . . .

TORONTO W. GORDON

"Throw the Bum Out"

"The people who run the school system lack the nerve and backbone, or the will to chuck the duds out," writes Eugene Forsey in "Canadian Schools' Greatest Need." Then a paragraph or two later, he announces, "Every Canadian child is entitled to all the education he can take".

Just where is the dud who has been chucked out of school to receive all the further education he can take? Extramurally, from the comics and the corner gang? Most educators are agreed that it is better to try, at least, to provide the dud with all the education he can take, *inside the schools.*

To paraphrase Lincoln: God must have loved the duds; he made an awful lot of them.

OTTAWA LEMOYNE RAMSAY

Chile con Cohen

In your issue of March 1, appears an article by Maxwell Cohen entitled "Revival of Freedom in Latin America" which for ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation has few parallels.

. . . Mr. Cohen can leave Chile and Chilenos out of his conglomeration. Chile has not had a civil war since 1891. It has been ruled absolutely by ballots and not bullets. Chile has transferred from a purely agricultural country to an industrial one. The labor unions are free and powerful. Men and women have equal pay for equal work.

Chile was the first country in the Western Hemisphere to admit women to the universities and to open all careers, medical and legal to them. It has been the Switzerland of America in all ways — it has been the citadel of political and religious freedom for 100 years. At the present time it is controlling inflation and work shortage successfully — while Mr. Cohen's own country is struggling with a shortage of employment running into 700,000.

WINDSOR GUILLERMO S. ERMANDO,
Director, Chilean General Agency.

"Aggression in Algeria"

This world of ours in its present stride of advancement toward an ideal haven must be a source of envy by other planets, but on reading letters in publications like the one in your SATURDAY NIGHT on March 29th signed by a J. Michel Caron, entitled "France and Algeria", we realize how disappointing our dreams are, not being conscious of our duty and obligations toward each other as human beings.

Mr. Caron comes forward with his assertion condoning the brutal killing and destruction in that country that has fallen prey to French aggression and rule like the rest of North Africa.

In order to convince Mr. M. Caron I will only illustrate here the protests and attacks against the Paris government by the press and members of the French Bar. 49 of these men of law have condemned in the strongest terms the cruel extermination being applied against the Algerians which is contrary to decency and civilized rules of war and these same interpreters of the law of mankind in France went further and said, this systematic cruelty is getting to be a pattern . . . used regularly against the people of Algeria. Their rights for self-determination were acknowledged by most of the Western nations, and the only stumbling block standing in the way of unanimity among the Western powers is France's threats to NATO solidarity and not because of France's legitimate rights to a country which is completely alien, geographically, traditionally, religiously and in language. The only moral aspect that binds

the people of North Africa to France is the hundreds of thousands of them that were in the French armed forces who were sacrificed and died side by side with the French soldiers in the two world wars for the cause of liberty, and democracy. . . But it's revolting to human magnanimity to witness the French colonial forces at present shooting these yester comrades down with their women and children on their farms and in their homes on suspicion and vengeance in the same manner as birds are hunted in Canada during the game seasons.

MONTREAL — M. S. MASSOUD, *President, Canadian Arab Friendship League.*

Subliminal

The "institutional advertising" mention in your editorial "Liquor and Hypocrisy" was probably the precursor of the "subliminal approach" which advertisers have recently been trying out on the screen. The idea is that, while the eye is occupied with the image, the subliminal seizes on the hidden message. Thus in "institutional advertising", one sets out to "preserve wild life" and winds up with a case of beer.

TORONTO — WILLIE O'BRIEN

Sitting Pretty

It would be interesting to know just how you distinguish between the "ways of thinking" of the Progressive Conservative and the Liberal Parties. Both appear to have much the same objectives and both are committed as far as possible, short of nationalization, to the Welfare State.

Under the circumstances it is hard to see how any member of the civil service should feel he must "change his way of thinking or get out". All he needs to do is retain his way of thinking and stay put.

OTTAWA — JAMES JONES

Goodbye Miss Brooks

May I suggest that celibacy, either voluntary or involuntary, is the chief reason why only "the dedicated and the desperate" take to school-teaching? The tradition seems to be: if you teach, you won't marry; if you marry you mustn't teach.

If married women were welcomed into the teaching profession, and if unmarried women were assured that marriage wouldn't automatically put an end to their teaching careers, the profession would gain both in status and popularity. Your writer Hume Wilkins suggests "Mentor" or "Preceptor Eminens" as titles that might make teaching a more attractive profession. A good many teachers would settle for "Mrs".

WINDSOR — ROSALIND HAYES

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

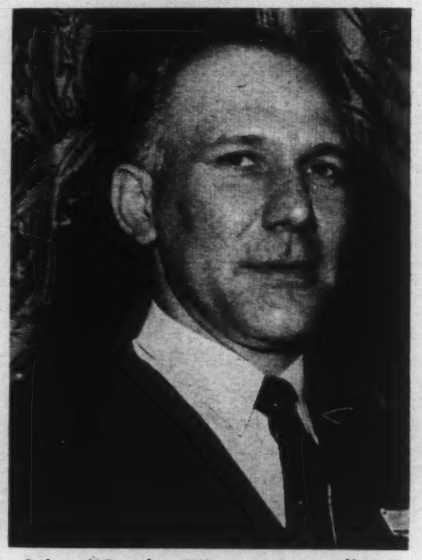
Tariff Pleas Plague PM

IT WAS A CONSTANT grievance of the Atlantic and western provinces between 1940 and 1957 that the combined quotas of the Liberal members elected to the House of Commons from Ontario and Quebec, the two most highly industrialized provinces, were in effective control of the Federal policies of their party and took care that the interests of central Canada received prior consideration. The election of 1957, in which the Liberals lost nearly 40 seats in Ontario and Quebec, produced only a temporary halt for this ascendancy, which has been restored, because 117 out of the 208 Progressive-Conservative members in the new Parliament come from Ontario and Quebec. Most of these 117 have been elected under specific pledges to work for the better tariff protection of industries in their constituencies which are suffering from foreign competition and the prevailing volume of unemployment will supply them with ammunition for fortifying their pressure upon the Government for remedial action.

Accordingly, there are signs that ministers are in a serious quandary about their policy in regard to trade and tariff. They know that any policy, which gave the protectionist forces in the United States Congress an excuse for damaging retaliatory legislation would be a very dangerous adventure and so they have been singing very low about the project for a diversion of our import trade. The Prime Minister has lately broken a long silence about it by an explanation that he had merely said that a diversion of 15% from the United States to Britain would cure the present lack of equilibrium in Canada's balance of trade with the United States and whoever had represented him as having given an explicit pledge to accomplish had been guilty of what Sir Winston Churchill once called "a terminological inexactitude." But his explanation is not accepted by Mr. Pickersgill who has given chapter and verse in the Ottawa *Journal* to support his argument that the Prime Minister's commitment to the figure of 15% was quite definite.

It is also very curious that the Prime Minister should have postponed his effort to correct the general impression of the public until the diversion of 15% had been debated in Parliament and, outside of it, analysed, lauded to the skies and bitterly denounced for nearly 10 months.

At the moment the Canadian Tariff Board is working overtime to deal with an abnormal flood of applications for higher protection for domestic industries, many of them seeking increased duties on imports from Britain and every



Liberal Leader Wintermeyer: Allure?

Tory member for a seat which has a textile plant within its bounds will be aggrieved if some succor in the form of higher duties is not forthcoming when Mr. Fleming submits his first budget.

Meanwhile the report of the Canadian Trade Mission to Britain is a straw, which shows how the wind is blowing. It records the unanimous conviction of the members of the mission that the correction of the present unbalance in trade should be achieved on a voluntary basis and by the awakening of public opinion rather than through tariffs, import quotas and other restrictive measures. So the report exhorts British exporters to revise their selling methods in Canada, to cater to Canadian tastes, to speed up their deliveries and to spend more money on advertising their goods here and it suggests that our government should issue directives to its departments and crown companies to encourage purchases from Britain of equipment which cannot be produced in Canada.

Naturally, although the Government sponsored the Trade Mission, it is under no obligation to accept its recommendations but since many of the missionaries were prominent industrialists, the document contains a plain warning that the existing structure of our tariff must not be tampered with for the benefit of British exports. So the latter will get cold comfort from it and will cease to expect much enlargement of their access to the Canadian market from our next budget.

The Government may be in a dominating position in the House of Commons, but it has to reckon with the overwhelming majority of the Liberals in the Senate, whose personnel now consists of 76 Liberals, 17 Progressive-Conservatives and 3 Independents, while there are 6 vacant seats. As at present constituted, our Senate is a very dull assembly. It contains no flamboyant orator like the late Senator John Webster of Brockville who could rise to such a purple passage as "If the heavens were a blackboard and the Rocky Mountains were chalk, they would not suffice to limn the glorious destiny of this Dominion" and, save Senator Pouliot, no Rabelaisian humorist like the late Senator Rufus Pope, who once, when a puritanical colleague moved to make adultery in automobiles, sleeping cars and other vehicles, a criminal offence, playfully suggested that perambulators and go-carts should be added to the penalized list. But, except in regard to "money" bills, the Senate has the same legislative powers as the House of Commons and it can reject or emasculate, by amendments, ministerial legislation.

While Mr. Diefenbaker has given the Senate two valuable recruits from Quebec in Senators Drouin and Monette, he has in his other appointments shown little concern for increasing the debating strength of his party in the Upper House and, apart from its numerical weakness, it will be hopelessly outmatched in debate by the Liberals, whose ranks include a quintette of ex-Ministers headed by Senators Crerar, Euler and Power, not to mention experienced politicians like Senators Lambert and Cairine Wilson. But, while the Liberal Majority will freely exercise their right to criticize and move improving amendments to the Government's legislation, they will probably hesitate to obstruct any measures, for which the Government can claim some sort of popular mandate.

The younger elements in the Liberal party were obviously in control of the

convention, which elected John Wintermeyer of Kitchener their provincial leader in Ontario. They made no secret of their conviction that Mr. Harris had a fatal black mark on his record through what was regarded as the niggardliness of the increase of $6 in old age pensions offered in his last budget at Ottawa and his rejection may well spell the end of his political career. The Liberals have properly earned the warm commendation of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* for jettisoning the tradition that a leader of a political party in Ontario must always be a Protestant and choosing Mr. Wintermeyer, who is a Roman Catholic.

His public utterances indicate that he does not possess the sharp-edged wit and touch of personal magnetism which made the late "Mitch" Hepburn such an effective revivalist of his party's fortunes in Ontario, but he gives evidence of a certain humdrum competence as a speaker and of an informed knowledge of the province's social, economic and other problems. When a provincial election comes round, he may profit by a popular feeling that it is time for a change at Queen's Park and by the recurrence of an old habit of the citizens of Ontario to vote for one party in a Federal and another in a provincial election. In the late election Mr. Diefenbaker's boasts that he was the first leader of a Canadian party, who was not of pure British or French stock is said to have brought him the almost solid support of the foreign ethnic groups, who have now substantial voting power in Ontario, and Mr. Wintermeyer's Germanic name may have the same allure for them, except in the case of the Poles.

Ministers are now busy with their preparations for the coming session and although the combined resources of the two parties in opposition are too weak to sustain a long controversial debate, the extensive program of important legislation which is forecast threatens to condemn our politicians to endure the discomfort of most of Ottawa's sultry summer. There will be an atmosphere of unreality about the debates as the Government will always be able to wear down the opposition and impose its will on the House of Commons. But the unwieldy size of his flock of 208 supporters will face the Prime Minister with the problem of finding work, which will occupy their energies and prevent them from relapsing into listless boredom. There have been intimations that much more work will be entrusted to committees of the Commons and that the exhaustive scrutiny of the expenditures in connection with the program of defence, which was so persistently denied by the Liberals, will at last be undertaken.

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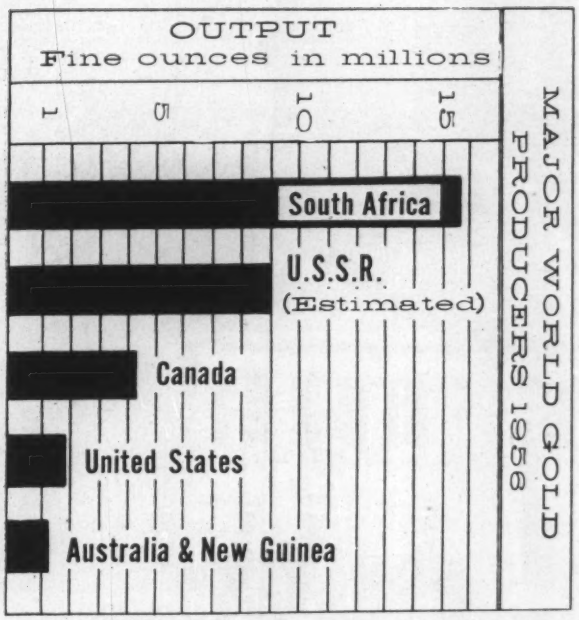
Saturday Night



West fears undisclosed Russian gold production might be used to bankrupt national economies if price increased.

GOLDS:

A New Glitter On Old Glamor

by R. M. Baiden

THE NEW GLITTER of gold is dazzling the stock market. For the first time in about a decade promoters are touting — and investors are buying — gold stocks. The all-time favorite glamor stock is back in business.

But a flash in the pan is not a profitable gold mine. Nor is a chatter of ticker-tapes and well publicized wishful thinking a sound gold market.

Today's gold market is based on two main factors: Speculation that the official price of gold may be raised and belief that, because of the current business recession, golds, by virtue of a fixed selling price, are a good investment. There is a third, but relatively minor factor: Some investors, attracted by recent speculative activity, have noticed that some gold stocks rate in the investment class on their own merits.

As a commodity, gold's position is unique in two main ways. The first is that like any other commodity it has certain clearly defined industrial uses. But unlike any other commodity (except, to some extent, silver) it is used as an instrument of national policy — to back currency. The second is that alone of all commodities, gold has not been allowed to change in value with changing economic conditions.

The present role of gold begins with the economic depression of the 1930's when Great Britain announced she was abandoning the gold standard. In effect, this meant that British pounds would no longer be redeemable in gold. In 1934 the U.S. announced an increase in the price of gold to $35 an ounce from $20.67. Subsequent legislation required the U.S. to keep on hand enough gold to cover 25 per cent of the face value of its own currency.

The 25 per cent requirement has been downgraded and the U.S. now maintains a reserve of about 15 per

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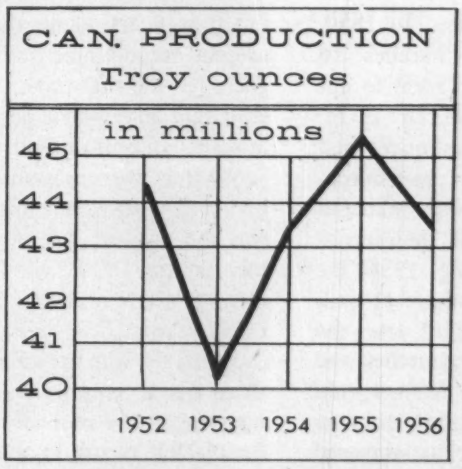
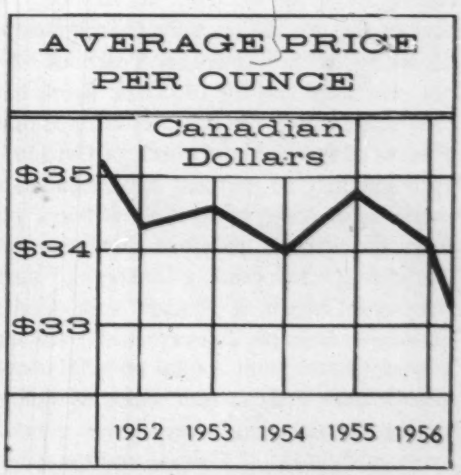


Despite mine closings, output holds up.



Income drops as Canadian dollar rises.

Our Religious Revival

New Faith or Old Fear

by Alfred Harris

We are in the midst of a growing religious revival. Is it the result of a new enlightenment or a stampede inspired by atomic panic?

About 65 per cent of Canadians are church members of some kind. In 1850 the figure was closer to 16 per cent.

NO ONE CAN witness the phenomenal rise of new churches and synagogues across Canada and doubt that we, as a nation, are sharing in the religious revival that is steadily gaining momentum over the whole of the North American continent. What we can wonder, however, is whether this revival is genuine or not—and, of course, where it will lead us.

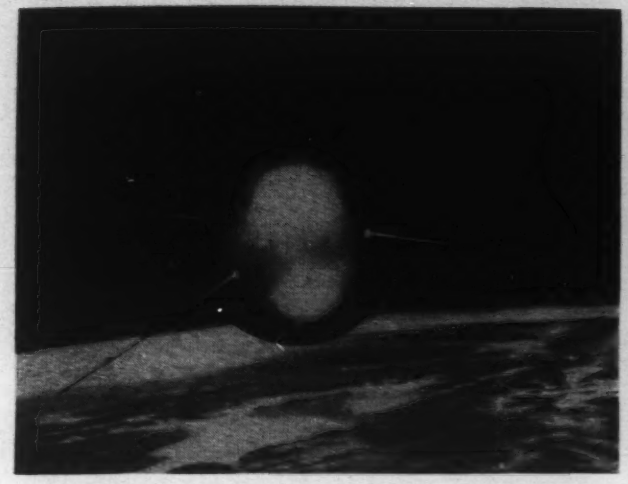
It has been estimated that back in the "good old God-fearing days" of the 18th century only about two per cent of the population were church-members. In 1850, according to the American Yearbook of Churches, 16 per cent were and by 1953 this figure had risen to approximately 59.5 per cent. Here in Canada, Dr. E. M. Howes, of the United Church of Canada, estimates that approximately 65 per cent of all Canadians are Church-members of some kind. This is borne out by statistics from the various religious denominations themselves. To cite several random examples, during 1956 the Anglican Church of Canada built more than 41 new churches across the country; during the last 11 years the United Church built a total of 1,350 new churches and church halls, almost four times as many as they built during the preceding twenty years. Since 1947 the Unitarian population of Canada and the USA has increased 74 per cent and since 1955 the Canadian membership of the Seventh Day Adventists has increased 34 per cent.

Church income also reflects the trend of the present religious revival. Income from Toronto's church collection plates, for example, has become one of the city's biggest businesses. Last year the total passed the 23 million dollar mark. (This figure includes an estimate only of the income of the Roman Catholic Church, which prefers to keep its figures confidential.)

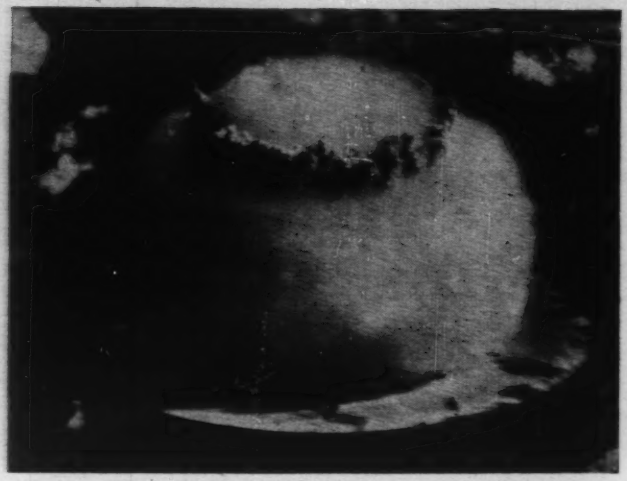
The indefatigable George Gallup tells us that during the four years alone that followed the advent of the present decade, nine million Americans became Church-goers for the first time. And here in Canada he discovered that ninety-five per cent of all Canadians believe in some concept of God.

What is the explanation of this increase in religious interest? We would like to think that "Enlightenment" was the answer, but unfortunately many others suggest themselves. Dr. E. M. Howes points out that the most obvious are World War Two and the Communist threat that followed hard upon its heels.

When the war to end all wars, World War One, ended, there was a temporary recession in the slow but steady increase in the number of people who went to church. People felt secure in their belief that Man was capable of running the world in a sane and sensible fashion.



The invasion of space and the implication that heaven wasn't "just above the sky" did not affect faith adversely.



Nuclear weapon development spurred church membership; a 2 per cent increase 1930-40 and 8 per cent 1940-50.

Man had faith in Man—and there even arose an opposition to religion. "We have come of age," Mankind said, "We can look after ourselves." Philosophers and historians declared an end to brutality. "Man will never again resort to violence," they said. Optimistically, prophecies such as "Bloody massacres of innocent people are over. Wholesale murder on the battlefield has ended," were heard. The disillusionment came with the collapse of the League of Nations, and the concentration camps of Adolph Hitler. Mankind lost faith in mankind. The long dreamed-of world of decency and high ideals seemed as far off as ever. Those who had drifted from the Church of their parents returned and brought their children with them. The sudden upsurge in religious interest had begun.

A similar revival of religious interest had occurred during the First World War, of course, but this time there was no recession when the armistice was signed, for a new kind of war began at once—the Cold War. With talk of atom-bombs and even more terrible hydrogen bombs in the air, and the memory of Hiroshima still fresh in our minds, the line of the graph indicating church attendance continued to rise. According to the 1955 Year Book of American churches, there was only a two per cent increase in church membership during 1930 to 1940; but between 1940 and 1950 the increase rose to eight per cent.

Suburban life has encouraged revival. Church attendance convinces neighbors of our acceptable ethical standards.

As science began to devise faster and more invincible methods of delivering these atomic and hydrogen bombs, such as the intercontinental missile, the line rose higher—and by the time the first man-made moon was circling the globe, the implication it brought with it that Heaven wasn't "just above the sky" had no adverse effect on religion. The first step in man's conquest of space had been accomplished, but it did not ring the death knell of religion as some had expected. Instead, it heightened the tenseness in the air, and increased the fear we felt. A general closing up of the ranks was called for; a general desire to 'unite' and 'conform' was felt—and what better way was there to accomplish these things than by rallying to a cause the enemy has threatened to overthrow: the Church? The line on the graph rose higher still and Archbishop Michael, head of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America declared: "Communism is a blessing in disguise. It is making non-communists, Christians."

But the Cold War and the threat of total destruction are not the only factors influencing the present day religious revival. Dr. Howes points out that the modern 'suburb' has tended to increase interest in the Church too.

It was made plain in the past that when a person moved from the countryside where God's wonders can be found in field and stream, to the sterile concrete of treeless man-made streets, his interest in religion usually waned and faded into the background. Now, however,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51

A U.S. newspaper, commenting on Canada's achievement, said the Jetliner proved "Uncle Sam has no monopoly on genius".

Canada's Abandoned Jetliner

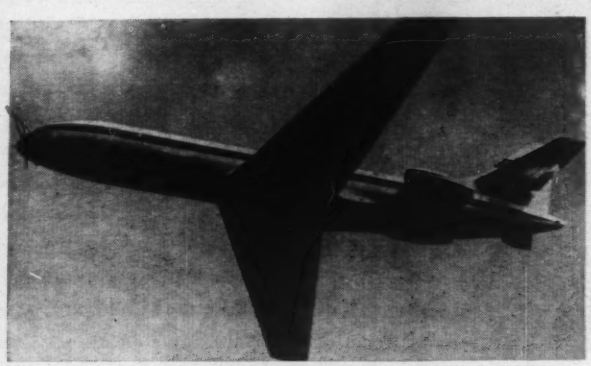
by Ross Willmot

TEN YEARS AGO Trans-Canada Air Lines engineers sat down with Avro Canada designers to work out in detail the specifications for the world's first medium-range jet transport for Canadian and other air routes.

Today the British-designed and produced Viscount is flying many of these routes while a French company has belatedly introduced what it calls "the world's first medium-range jet airliner." To add salt to the wounds of Canadian pride in its aviation development, French, British and American plane-makers and airlines are even borrowing (without permission) the name of our ill-fated Jetliner to apply to their creations.

And just why did the Canadian Jetliner (which first flew away back in 1949) not get the chance to enjoy the success these other airliners are enjoying? This success, incidentally, is well deserved by good aircraft. But the Jetliner was a good aircraft as well.

I could not help wonder myself as I recently flew in the Caravelle jet transport in Europe. SAS and Air France, which have ordered it, hope to capture much traffic there with this revolutionary new type of air transport in the same way the Viscount turboprop once seized it from propeller-driven aircraft.



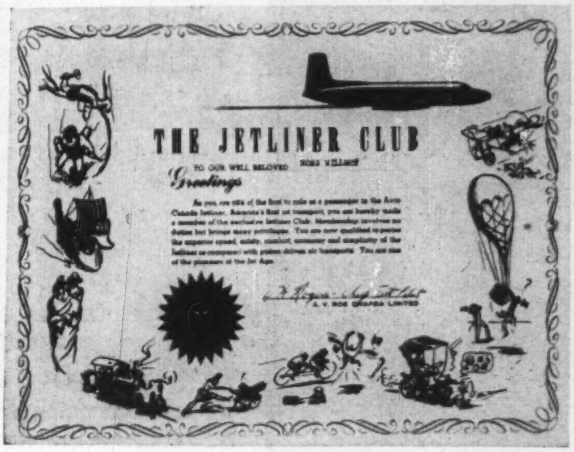
SAS and Air France have ordered the Caravelle jet liner, hope to capture traffic. It has same engines as Jetliner.

One certificate I have declares I flew on May 27, 1957, in "the world's first medium-range jet airliner, the Caravelle, in a flight inaugurating a new era of high speed transportation." Another issued in 1950—seven years before—gave me membership in "the exclusive Jetliner Club." It points out that as I was one of the first to ride in this Canadian-designed and made aircraft, "the first medium-range jet transport in the world."

Our Canadian Jetliner eight years ago halved the usual flight time between Toronto and New York. By this flight the Jetliner had made the first appearance of a jet transport in the United States (incidentally carrying the world's first "jetmail"). When it arrived in New York, it received tremendous acclaim, getting the most publicity a commercial product has ever obtained in that publicity - sophisticated city. The achievement also inspired a great show of understandable pride from the Canadian press and radio.

This publicity was comparatively easy to obtain for the aircraft was a well-en-

Two Certified World "Firsts"



Author Willmot's certificates (left) flight of Canadian Jetliner, 1950, "America's first jet transport and (right) flight seven years later, with Jetliner scrapped, of French Caravelle, "world's first medium range jet airliner."

gineered product years ahead of anything else in the sky. The longer-ranged de Havilland Comet had made the first flight of a jet transport in the world only a few days ahead of the Jetliner's first flight. I was on the ground at New York when the Jetliner arrived, arranging the reception. But as an employee of Avro Canada I had been one of the few privileged to fly in the uncertificated airliner. Like other passengers I had been tremendously impressed with its added speed, quietness and lack of vibration. On the Jetliner as passengers on that New York flight were top officials of Avro Canada and the president of TCA, G. R. McGregor. He said appropriate pleasantries but could not have been really impressed with the Jetliner. He never bought it.

A widely-syndicated U.S. newspaper editorial commented on another Jetliner flight a bit later:

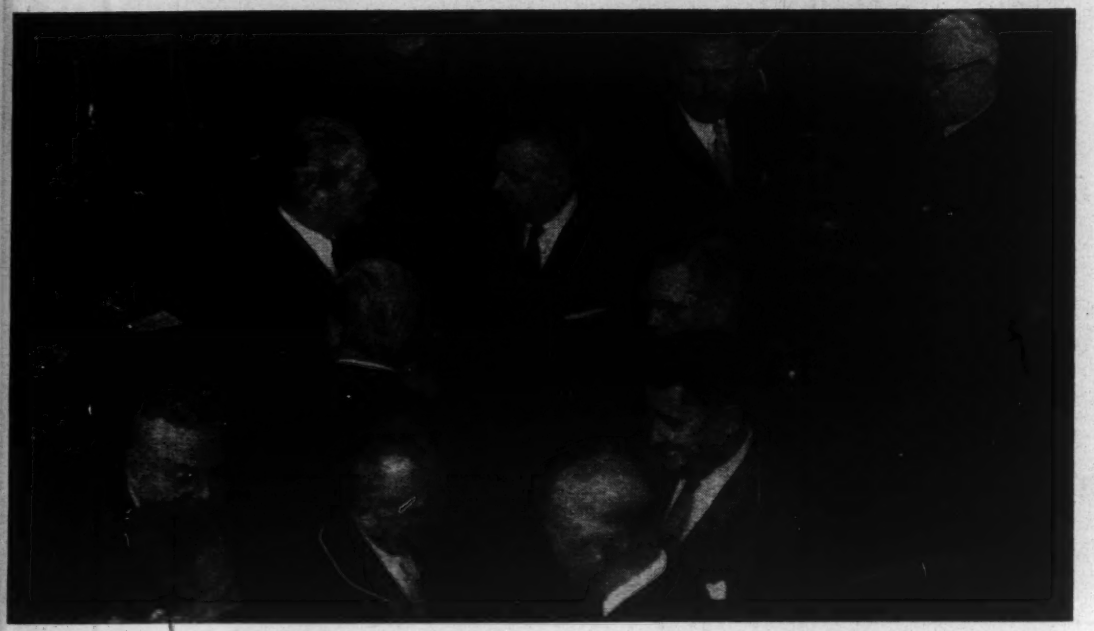
"A commercial jet airliner built in Canada has smashed all American speed records for aircraft of that type by flying from Chicago to New York in one hour and 42 minutes. Besides hurtling at 459 miles an hour, the airliner set a new altitude record for transports.

"This should give our nation a good healthful kick in its placidity. The fact that our massive but underpopulated good neighbor to the north has a mechanical product that licks anything of ours is just what the doctor

CONTINUED ON PAGE 49

The Jetliner, world's first medium range jet transport, was built in Canada eight years ago and then abandoned. Canada, once the leader, now trails in this aviation field.

James Floyd, Jetliner designer, was awarded the Wright Medal, aviation industry's "Nobel prize" and was first non-American to win it.



Mr. Diefenbaker with world leaders at last year's NATO summit conference. He would like to keep the External Affairs portfolio himself.

Diefenbaker and Our Future Abroad

Mr. Diefenbaker's free-wheeling approach may result in a new and different foreign policy.

by Maxwell Cohen

MR. DIEFENBAKER is no longer a political surprise but he continues to be a personality phenomenon perhaps unique in our short political history. His "Canadian vision" may be Laurier's "the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada"* brought down to date, and in a suitable Conservative package, but nonetheless it struck some kind of unconscious, ready chord in the national psyche. His sharp, repeated reminders to the United States somehow have fitted in with the curious mixture of concern and resentment that had begun to mark our view of Canadian-United States economic relations for the past several years. His recent experiment in possible trade with Communist China; his willingness to urge the senior partners of the Atlantic Alliance to suspend nuclear testing; his invitation to the powers to have their summit vacation in Canada; and, generally, his adaptation to the problems and language of foreign affairs of these highly personalized free-wheeling characteristics employed in his domestic politics, all have now presented us with the possibility of new and perhaps quite different approaches to Canadian foreign policy.

Of course, the fundamentals of our external relations are determined by the great, immutable facts of our history and geography, of this time and our place in the global scheme of things. On the immense counters in the game of power Mr. Diefenbaker and Canada can at best make only a marginal dent except for a brilliant formula here, a well-timed pressure there as a responsible ally in NATO, as a valued member of the United Nations and as a senior sister of the Commonwealth.

Nevertheless, some changes are on the way; and while there is little knowledge yet of Sidney Smith's philosophy in these areas it is more than likely that what takes place will reflect for some time to come, a Diefenbaker rather than a Smith program. Indeed it was one of the unexpected turns in Conservative cabinet building that while Dr. Smith's entrance into the government should have evoked wide national approval the road for him

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Perhaps the most conspicuous attribute of the Diefenbaker mind and method at work in this wordly arena is the extent to which he seems to be neither frightened by the size of the problems or inhibited by the St. Laurent-Pearson mantle which he now must try to wear, in the chancelleries, with as much finesse as his predecessors. Of course, after Gordon Greydon's death, Mr. Diefenbaker became the opposition's principal foreign policy critic, and then for the few months of his first ministry he was his own Secretary of State for External Affairs—and were it not for public opinion he doubtless would have retained that portfolio with much enthusiasm. He therefore comes to foreign policy-making with a ready acceptance of its challenges and perhaps equipped with certain general concepts for which his critics have given him too little credit. These concepts touch both substance and method and in analyzing them here it seems very likely that the Prime Minister himself has never articulated them for his own psycho-analytical guidance, so that the following outline may be somewhat presumptuous even though it performs, perhaps, a useful if gratuituous public service.

The first concept is traditional but it is underlined with Mr. Diefenbaker's own kind of red pencil: an assertive Canadianism aimed, this time, not at achieving equality with the Imperial mother but at demanding partnership with the continental brother. The second is his belief in the practical value of the Commonwealth as a political instrument and his inclination to have Canada view with sympathy the global foreign policy problems of the United Kingdom both as Commonwealth and as empire. This view can have very important practical results, for example Canadian policy in the Middle East as Britain seeks to recover lost ground there. This concept, however, has a more cautious subordinate clause when it comes to economic matters. For the celebrated "fifteen per cent" remark of last July 6th, which now has undergone some re-definition had, as its principal motivation, the development of methods to enable the United Kingdom to purchase Canadian wheat and other primary products in greater amounts and also to reduce the large imbalance on current account in our trade relations with the United States. But when Mr. Thorneycroft outplayed Mr. Fleming at Mont Tremblant last summer with his free trade offer, the effect in Ottawa was not only surprise but some resentment and anxiety because no Canadian government, least of all a Conservative one, was prepared for so early a re-examination of our entire tariff structure.

The third concept is in part highly personal to Mr. Diefenbaker's own United Nations experiences—where he had been a delegate on several occasions—and perhaps also it reflects his general attitude toward ideas and politics. It is evidenced first by his almost overly generous declamations of official support for the United Nations and his willingness to underwrite that support with strong personalized positions of his own while of course accepting the long established Canadian role in the United Nations family that had made the U.N. the great forum for Mr. Pearson's ascent to world stature. There is no doubt also that Mr. Diefenbaker's personal interest in a Bill of Rights makes him much more "human rights" conscious in the UN sense of the term than perhaps was the case with his predecessor in office. This could mean a much more aggressive Canadian interest in the work of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly (Social Affairs) and strong support for the activities of the Economic and Social Council whose present sessions have as their chairman a distinguished and able Canadian public servant, Dr. George

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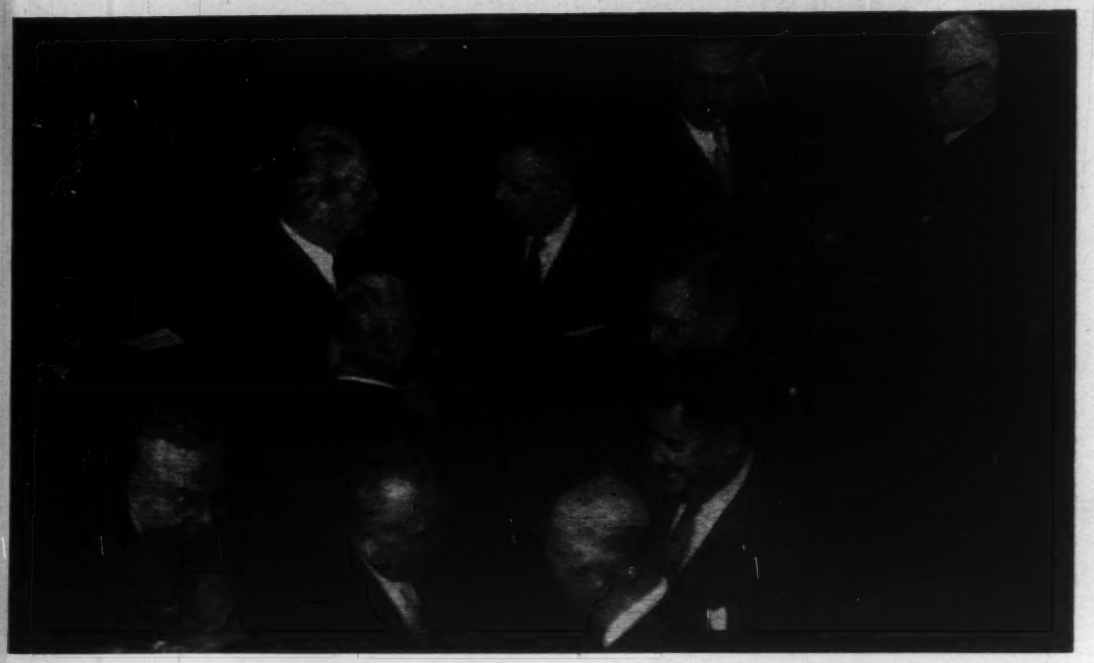

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Mr. Coldwell lost his temper only once, when he shook his fist at Speaker Beaudoin during pipeline debate.

Will Coldwell Call It a Day?

by Peter Dempson

LOOKING TIRED, but in good spirits, M. J. Coldwell entered his sixth-floor office in the Parliament Buildings a few days after the March 31 Conservative avalanche to find his desk piled high with telegrams and letters.

As the CCF leader glanced through them, he noted they had come from almost everywhere, from friend and political foe alike. Basically all contained the same message: regret over his personal defeat.

One from Henry Borden, of Toronto, president of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company, moved him deeply. "Parliament has lost for the time being a true Canadian and able servant of the people," Borden had wired.

"That certainly helps to cushion the blow," Coldwell mused, recalling that only a few weeks before he had bitterly criticized the Tories for appointing Borden to head the Royal Commission on energy and resources. "This message means a great deal to me."

Coldwell's castigation hadn't been directed at Borden as a person. But he felt strongly that Borden, in his capacity as president of the world's largest privately-owned utility, would be hardly likely to recommend public control of the Trans-Canada natural gas pipeline —a stand favored by the CCF.

The man who has guided the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation for the last 16 years with distinction, brilliance and the respect of all Canadians is now ready to call it a day. But he will leave the post with heavy heart.

Now 69, and in indifferent health, Major (a family name not a military title) James Coldwell readily admits it's not going to be easy to lay aside the reins of office. He had represented Rosetown-Biggar constituency, in Saskatchewan, from 1935 until his recent defeat.

"This has been my life for a long time," he relates, his voice touched with emotion. "Naturally public life has got into my blood."

The medium-built schoolteacher-turned-politician, who looks somewhat like both President Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, has already announced he will not run for Parliament again. But he's prepared to continue serving the party in any capacity asked of him.

He's firmly convinced the CFF is far from a spent force, despite its recent setback. And he believes it still has a worthwhile contribution to make to the welfare and development of Canada, just as it has in the past.

"It's only natural I should be disappointed over the results on March 31," he says wistfully, "but I'm not down-hearted. I've had my day. I really feel worse about some of the younger, and very promising members, who fell by the wayside."

A normally placid man, little given to a show of annoyance, Coldwell nevertheless is disturbed by suggestions that Canada is returning to the two party system. He scoffs at the claim by Conservatives and Liberals that the CCF is nearing extinction.

"The figures for March 31 certainly don't show that," he says vehemently.

Even though CCF membership in the House of Commons was reduced from 25 to eight, the lowest since the 1940 election, the party was by no means decimated. The percentage of the popular vote polled dropped by only one per cent, from 11 last June to 10 per cent this year. The total CCF vote was about 675,000, down 30,000 from 1957.

But with Coldwell and Stanley Knowles, deputy leader, who was also defeated, both out of the House, the CCF is beset with immediate problems. The leadership is the first. A thorough re-organization also must be carried out.

The question of leadership is to be decided when the biennial CCF national convention is held in Montreal July 30 to August 1. The party's future plans will be discussed, too.

Knowles, 49, who has represented Winnipeg North Centre for 16 years before his defeat, and who accepted an executive job in the trade union movement, would prefer to have "M.J." continue at the helm. So would Hazen Argue, sole Saskatchewan CCF'er to survive the Tory tidal wave. Argue, 37, a wheat farmer and CCF agricultural expert, was chosen House leader of the CCF group.

"I'm hoping we can talk M.J. into continuing," says Knowles, "I think we can." In this Argue concurs.

But Coldwell is not so sure that he does. "I'll live longer if I get out now," he says, smiling. "However, the CCF movement is very dear to my heart. If they really want me, and can't decide on anyone else, I might be willing to remain for another year or two."

Although he's still tired from the election campaign, during which he was laid up for a week with a heavy cold, Coldwell insists he feels better now than he has for a few years. Prior to the 1957 election he suffered a mild heart attack and his campaigning was limited to less than 10 public appearances. Several years before that he had undergone a severe abdominal operation.

If he does step aside, he has no intention of remaining idle. He is anxious to help the party in any way he can. Reports have hinted he might move into national CCF headquarters in Ottawa and assist with administration and organization.

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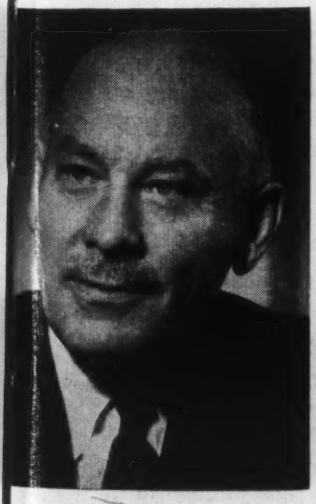
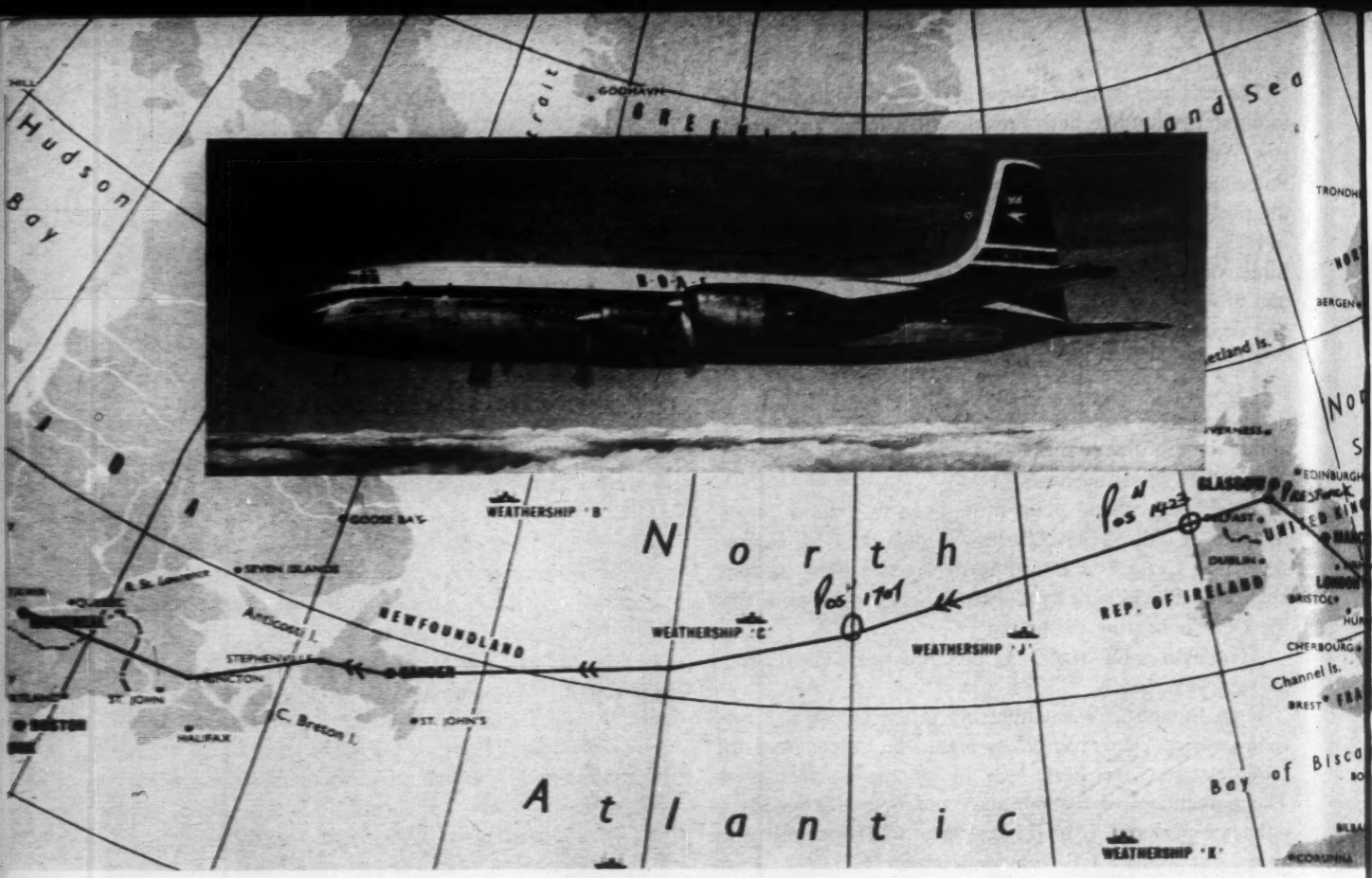
A rabid socialist, he won respect in all political quarters as a dedicated parliamentarian and helped nudge governments towards more liberal legislation.



Royal Commissioner Borden calls him "a true Canadian".

Saskatchewan's Douglas went to Commons with him in 1935.

Mr. Coldwell with lieutenants Hazen Argue (left) new House Leader and Stanley Knowles, defeated.



Passengers' log of non-stop Prestwick to Montreal passage showing weather ships. Inset, a Britannia in flight.

By Turbo-Prop Across the Atlantic

by Herbert McManus

ATLANTIC TRAVEL has moved into the jet-prop age. Even for experienced air-travellers, here is a new adventure in speed, comfort and amazing quietness of operation.

Recently I flew on the inaugural flight of the BOAC Britannia from London to Montreal. London to Prestwick, 364 miles in an hour and fifteen minutes at 24,000 feet; Prestwick to Montreal, 3150 miles in ten hours even, at the same altitude, non-stop. A late breakfast in London and an early dinner in Montreal (with the time difference factor) is now commonplace travel. And steady as a rock the whole way; no qualms for any timid passenger who will find himself so pampered that he hardly notices the passage of time.

Through the courtesy of Captain H. G. Sherwood, commander of the aircraft, I visited the flight deck and was able to observe the quiet efficiency of modern aerial operations. Our Britannia carried a flying crew of five (of whom three are pilots) and a cabin crew of the same number. High above the Atlantic, in the bright sunshine above the cloud layer, we spoke to weather ships "J" and "C" and exchanged meteorological information; flight bulletins, complete with route map, were passed back from time to time to confirm to the passengers how distance has been eliminated.

Captain Albert Meagher, Deputy-Flight Manager, in the captain's seat of the new Britannia aircraft.

Travel

Galley is designed for maximum efficiency. Careful preparation of food adds attraction to the voyage.

Gourmet's delight five miles above the Atlantic. Courses are served individually and with wines.

Man has moved far in his conquest of space since the first Atlantic flight just after World War I. Latest development is huge turbo-prop aircraft of amazing speed and comfort.

Back in the cabins, roomy and restful, time was equally consumed in a remarkable manner. Coffee between London and Prestwick, later a six-course lunch, served course by course with wines of choice, and later afternoon tea, pass the hours enjoyably. London papers bring the news of the world up-to-date and, still in daylight, the blue-green Scottish fields are exchanged for the ice-bound lakes of Newfoundland. And, at both ends, customs and immigration procedures are steadily improving to remove one of the past discomforts of air-travel.

The modern trend in airline operations is to extend, on both sides of the Atlantic, the inland areas served by trans-Atlantic flights. BOAC is now serving San Francisco and the U.S. middle-west (our aircraft was bound for Chicago) and today's travellers need no longer make separate connections at coastal airports. Similarly, TCA, which now flies Paris and Dusseldorf, is extending its service to Zurich and Brussels, shortly.

In this connection it may be of interest to the large

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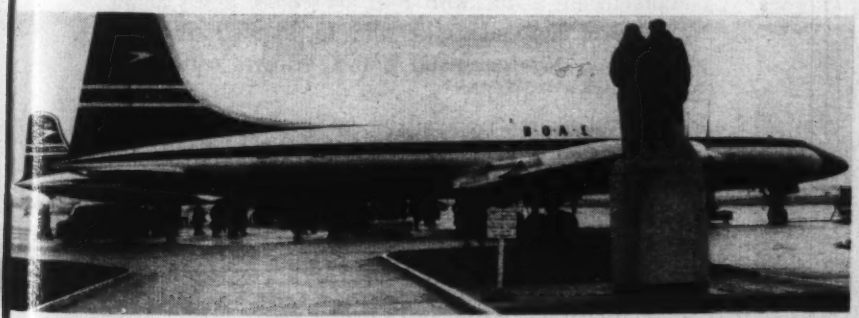
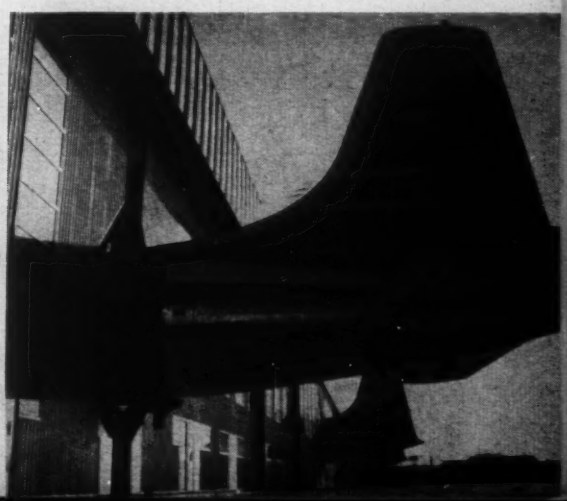


The statue of Alcock and Brown, first men to fly the Atlantic, stands at London Airport. The years since have led to modern turbo-prop craft.



By design, not accident, the huge tail assemblies of Britannias protrude from the servicing hangars.

Boat Craze Booms Business

This angler's dream was built to encourage new boat design.

A boat-mad population has built a $30-million business that shows no sign of slackening off.

by Ted Greenslade

THIS YEAR some two million Canadians will take to the water in privately owned pleasure craft. Not since Henry Ford's "Tin Lizzie" put the nation on wheels has any industry offering self-operated transportation seen such a boom.

By July boat dealers expect to ring up cash sales of about $30 million for new boats, motors and accessories to keep the pleasure fleet of over 750,000 craft skimming the waters this summer. Even the Dominion Bureau of Statistic Reports, which are complete only for 1956 show a 50 per cent increase in the number of new craft built in the preceding five years and officials of the Boat Builders Federation claim there has been another 30 per cent increase since '56.

These percentages do not include imported boats. Germany alone exported over $1,500,000 worth of craft to Canada last year and larger dealers say there isn't a manufacturing concern in the Dominion without a backlog of orders.

Insurance companies handling inland craft admit that the swing to the water has been so great they have been unable to keep up with the development and are being forced to use a hit and miss method to establish rates.

"The growth has been so phenomenal," a spokesman for one major company claimed, "that we are all losing money. Eventually we will have a background on which to base rates but up until now we have had to guess and most of us have lost money by guessing wrongly. It seems that Canadians in the past five years have gone boat mad."

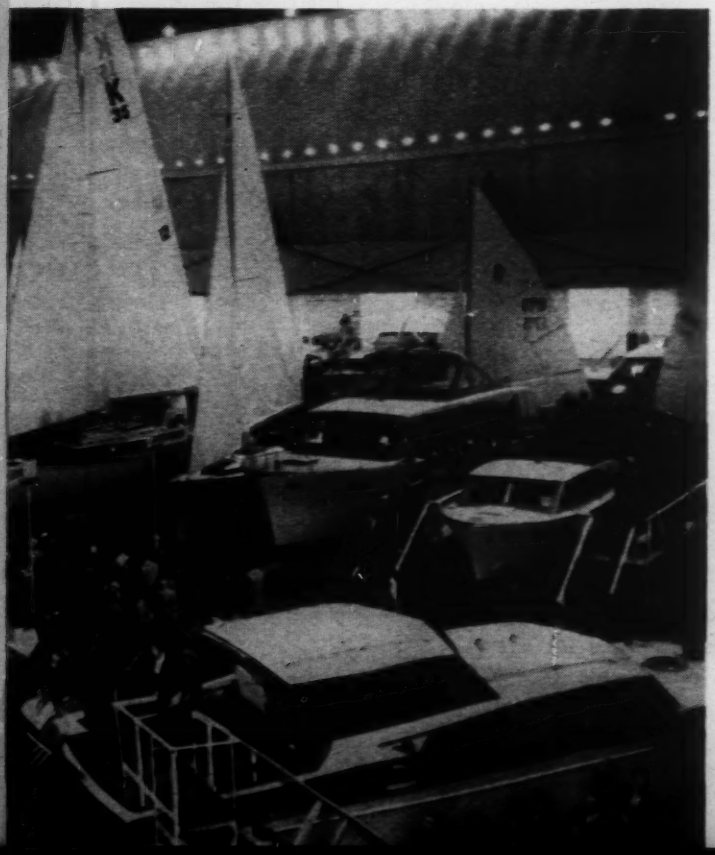
Today in Canada there are some 204 concerns manufacturing pleasure craft ranging from canoes and rowboats to cruisers. What has happened to Sheppard Boats is typical of the rest. In one year, Sheppard, whose top price cruiser is a $30,000 job increased its sales from $500,000 to $1,257,000.

Ontario leads the way with more than 60 boat-manufacturing plants with B.C. in second place at 58. Nova Scotia and Quebec tie with 36, then comes Manitoba with 7, Newfoundland with 3, Alberta with 2 and Saskatchewan with 1.

No exact figures are available on the numbers of each type of craft now being constructed but all major dealers admit that the most sales are of craft capable of being towed behind the average size car or carried on top of one.

One new industry which has been created by this demand is the manufacture of boat trailers. At the pres-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44



Ten years ago boat shows were virtually unheard of. Today they are important events in almost every city.

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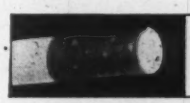

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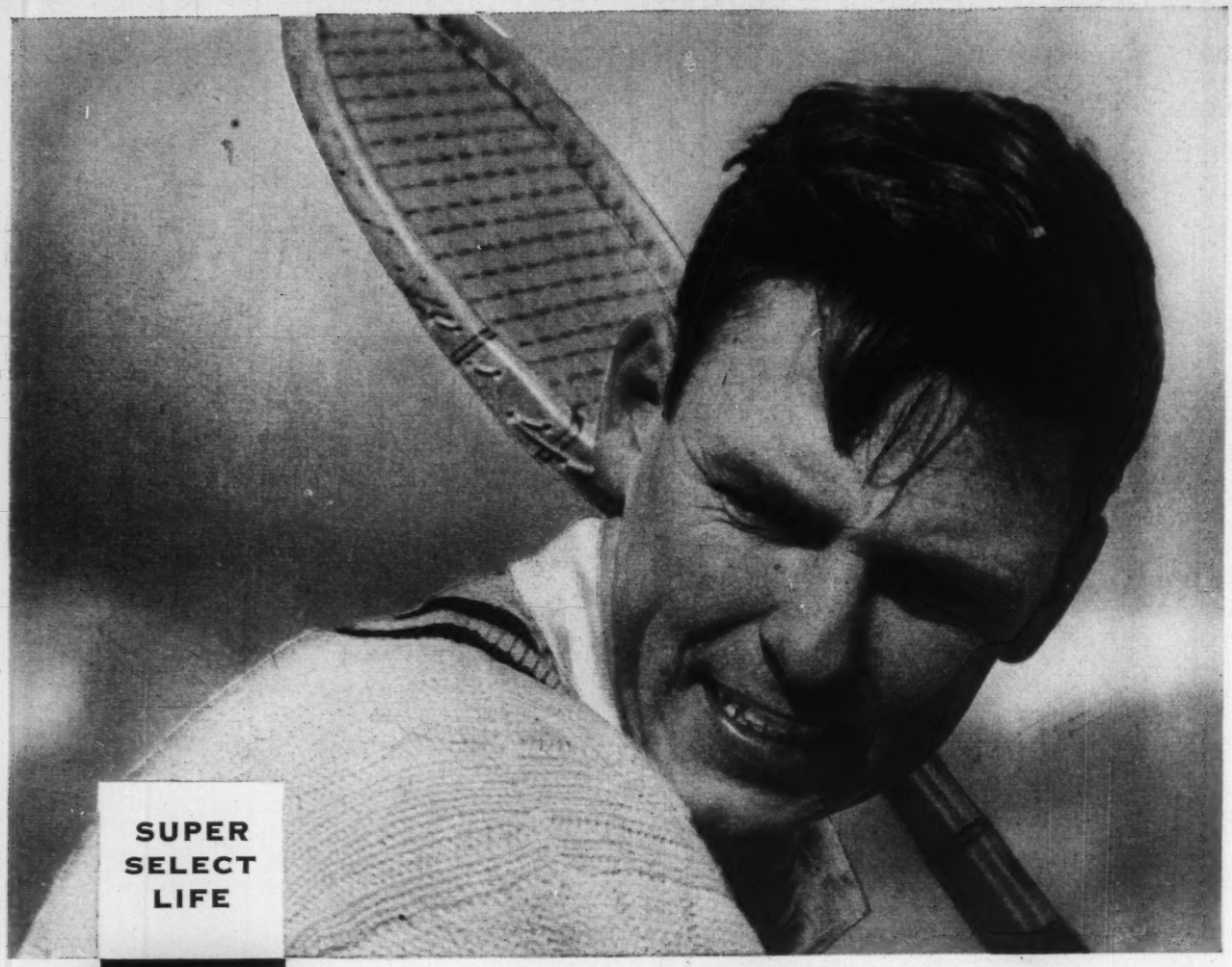

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"FUNNY THING in the subway just now," said Ann, peeling off her gloves.

"Don't say you had a seat then!" Her husband laughed.

Ann smiled appreciatively. "There were not that many men, only eighteen passengers in my car when we started from Eglinton," she told him. "And at the first stop half got out and some got in."

Ted nodded. "What's funny in that?"

"But at the next station again half got out, and one less got in than at the first stop," his wife continued. "And the funny thing was that at each station after that half got out, but always one fewer got in than at the previous stop."

"Quite a coincidence," commented Ted. "How many were there in your car when you stopped at your station?"

"Thirty-nine of us," replied his wife, "but I don't know what happened there." Ted knew where his wife got out. But how many stops after Eglinton must it have been? (74)

Answer on Page 52.

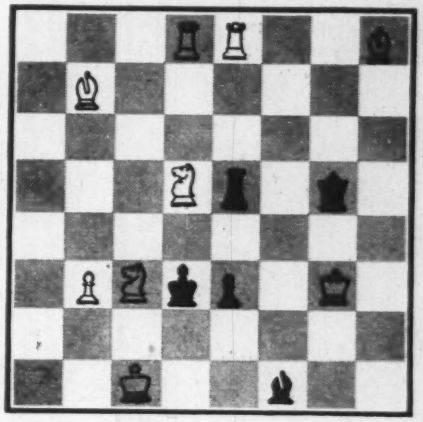
Chess

by D. M. LeDain

WHEN FIELD MARSHAL the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein visited Australasia, shortly after World War II, he was presented by New Zealanders at Auckland with a superb chess set and table inlaid with twenty-three varieties of native timber. Possibly one of the finest wood sets in the world. In thanking them the Field Marshal confessed that he had given up the game after being beaten by his nine-year old son, then captain of his school team. "When that happened, I said, 'This is the finish' ". At the conclusion of his address, however, he added that, in the evening of his days, and he was already in the late afternoon, he was determined to beat his son, and on the Auckland table.

Solution of Problem No. 191 (Eaton).
Key, 1.R-K1.

Problem No. 192 by G. P. Golubev.
White mates in two. (9+5)



Thinking Allowed

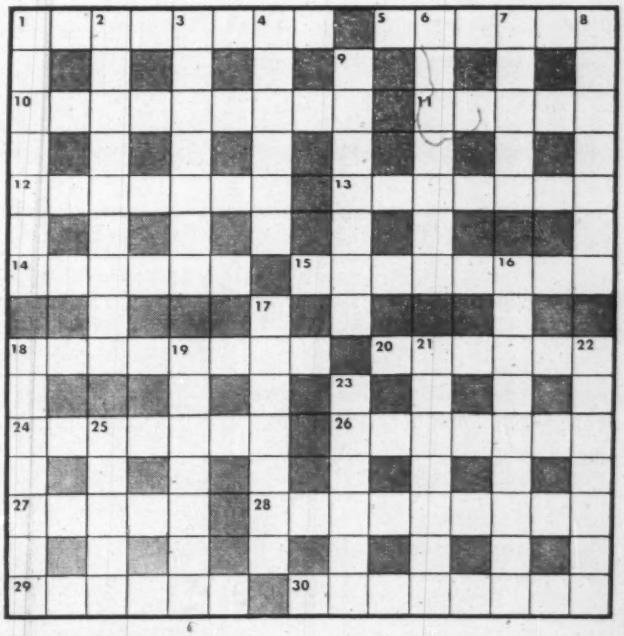
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 30. As the indifferent retired caretaker might now remark. (1, 7, 4, 4)
5 It's a trifle different from what you might get on a camera. (6)
10 This kind of journalist is a slippery fish in France. (9)
11 Through it you'll take to drink, but it will bring your tumors back. (5)
12 My rear end's frozen. That will do! (7)
13 Napoleon's Russian campaign undoubtedly was one. (4, 3)
14 He goes to change in the theatre. (6)
15 Bovine lingerie? (8)
18 The scent, sir, will not be the same with water inside. (8)
20 Write about him when I'm absent. (6)
24 It will clean that rumpled hat at last. (7)
26 The price I'm about to get depends on experience. (7)
27 This blank is aimed directly at the target. (5)
28 Spoiled pets with bad odors should be outside the house. (9)
29 Enjoyed, no doubt, by Adam and Eve before the fall. (6)
30 See 1A

DOWN

1 Where the Mad Bomber put his faith for the success of his plots? (7)
2 Goes over the top, with the tanks more than loaded. (9)
3 Long to get up ill? You're being lazy! (7)
4 Arctic explorer who started north and finished north. (6)
6 They're so rude (7)
7 It might be worth blaming your ancestors for this back. (5)
8 Offered to make Reds embrace war? (7)
9 When co-operation does not attain its ends. (3, 4)
16 I get free rent around here, so don't butt in! (9)
17 Where one won't find the out-patients? (7)
18 But can apes get together to enjoy their flavor? (7)
19 Let's name it differently, but not Sam! (7)
21 The beginning may be your epitaph if you fail to make this when fencing. (7)
22 Working late at the office is one of the popular ones. (7)
23 Giordano's opera hat? (6)
25 Wilde's many-sided governess? (Yet not a light woman!) (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Turn tail
5 Tailor
10 Lam
11 What you will
12 Synge
13 Ina
14 Erect
15 Accidents
16, 19. Assail
21 Untenable
26 Elide
27 Pie
28 Pasha
29 Aristocrats
30 Ill
31 Lulled
32 Wrestler

DOWN

1 Talisman
2 Romanic
3 Towheads
4 Italian
6 Amulet
7 Loiters
8 Relate
9 Bypass
17 Anapests
18 Retailer
20 Initial
21 Unpack
22 The Saar
23 Bestial
24 Detail
25 Settle (441)

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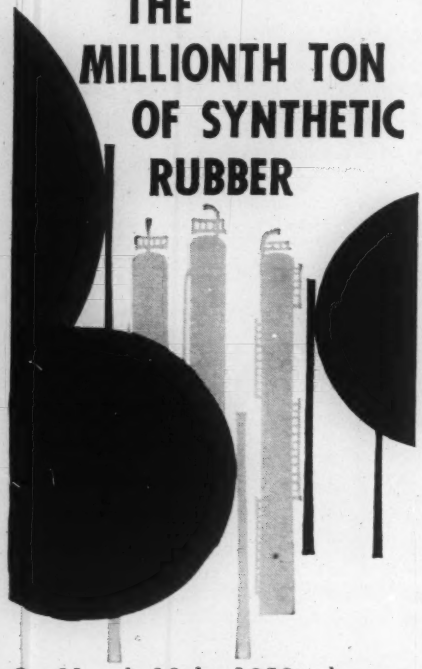

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Folk Ways of Television

NO ONE FOLLOWING TELEVISION even desultorily can share the alarm of those who feel that Canada is in danger of losing its identity to the United States. For to change from a Canadian to an American station is to dial not only into another country but almost into a different idiom.

There is, for instance, "On Camera" which is followed every Monday evening by "I Love Lucy". "On Camera" presents half an hour of original Canadian drama or comedy. "I Love Lucy" turns out domestic comedy in which more or less familiar situations are re-assembled weekly about a set of characters whose oddities are as familiar as their faces. No character from an "On Camera" show would feel at home on the "I Love Lucy" set; and the "I Love Lucy" cast would probably feel almost unbearably hampered by the pace set by the Canadian show. It is almost as though time itself had a different value on opposite sides of the forty-second parallel.

Language, as well as time, shifts with the change of locale. The wisecrack is the native language of American comedy; but Canadians writers and actors handle it diffidently or avoid it altogether. The Canadian idiom tends to be staid and rather academic. We like, or at any rate feel we should like, an educated form of comedy. (It was probably inevitable that Canada's most celebrated humorist should have been a professor of economics.)

We are never quite easy with slapstick either. Canadian comedians don't sit down on freshly painted benches, or involve themselves with wild loops of pizza dough, or make grand entrances in Ziegfeld headdresses six feet high and then fall downstairs. Our comedy usually searches for significances. For instance, there was a Canadian half-hour comedy called, as I remember, "The Empty Frame", in which the characters indulged in a good deal of theorizing about art and nobody got round to doing anything much more interesting than theorizing. But when Joan Davis ("I Married Joan") took up art she ended by painting her nearest fellow-artist who responded by slapping a full brushload right across Joan's face. This type of nursery-school violence isn't encouraged in Canadian comedy.

Oddly enough, Canadian comedy, which tends to be rather serious and even intellectual in tone, takes itself rather lightly as entertainment, operating happily on a catch-as-catch-can basis. It doesn't, as far as I know, subject itself to those grim road-tests for endurance and performance that are customary in American studios. Once, for instance, I watched Ozzie and Harriet running through a test performance in which the laughs from a sample audience were carefully checked. I asked what happened if they didn't reach the required quota and my companion, a veteran radio man said that in that case everything would go down the drain and Ozzie and Harriet would have to start all over. It was an anxious period for the first fifteen minutes. Fortunately things picked up in the second half, the laughs came through with sufficient frequency and volume, and Ozzie and Harriet were able to retire looking exhausted but happy.

Shows subjected to this sort of vigilant scrutiny click along, once they are approved, like well adjusted machines. I have never however seen a Canadian comedy that moved with the precision and timing of an "I Love Lucy" show. At their best they are gently funny, and at their worst they move uncertainly, as though there were an unsteady hand pulling the strings. American comedy has its disadvantages too, however, and the chief one seems to be that they are made up of standardized parts which can't be altered or adapted. Give Lucy or Gracie or Joan an ounce more judgment and the mechanism would strip its gears.

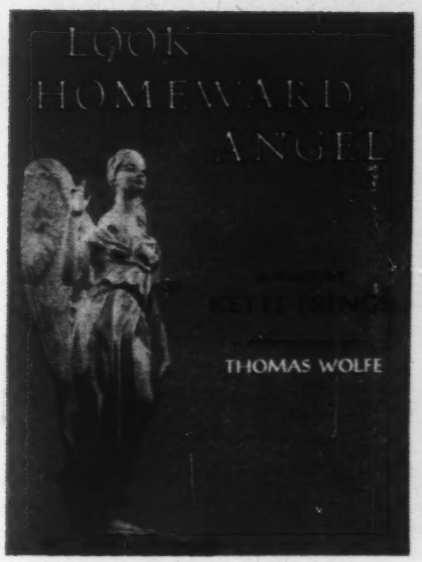
Lucy, Joan and Gracie are, of course, serial characters; and serial characters, like comic strip entities, are inescapably fixed in their original mould. It may be significant that, apart from the Plouffe family series, which is to some extent regional, Canadian television has never been able to develop a successful long-run serial. Canadian audiences must depend almost entirely on the domestic-comedy series that come to us from across the border; and this may be, to some extent, because our native talent doesn't take naturally to creating and then perpetuating types.

Books

by Robertson Davies

With Nathan in Mind

Five new books of plays seen as through the eyes of the late George Jean Nathan who believed in the education of emotions and in the oozing of truth.



Jacket Design

FOR THIRTY YEARS the late George Jean Nathan was the most powerful drama critic on this continent. He was credited by some of his admirers with having done more to raise the standards of the American theatre than any other single man: this somewhat extreme view (for a critic does not, in fact, raise anything, and can only nag other people to improve along lines agreeable to himself) is balanced by Nathan's own admission that, while he closed many bad plays, he was unable to keep a good one open if it found no favor with the public. His criticism was always lively reading and, like many another theatre enthusiast, I read all of it that I could lay my hands on, including those fine annual records of the theatre from 1942 to 1951 which he published as *The Theatre Book of the Year*. While his death is fresh in memory, it is impossible to take up the five new books of plays which come to hand without wondering what he would have thought about them.

Nathan had a dismaying habit of showing that what appeared to be new in the theatre was in fact old. For John Osborne's *Look Back In Anger* he could doubtless have found many ancestors, for the hero who seeks to jar the people around him into a keener understanding of their condition is no novelty. But of the way Osborne does it, we may suppose that Nathan would have said: "Any vainglorious assumption of immoderate truth-telling is highly offensive to me . . . The truth should ooze out as softly as Spring from the snow. Yelling it is, in a sense, a form of mendacity". Certainly Osborne yells, and it is this vehemence which, on the stage, gives his play intensity. But when we read it we can see how the intensity is generated, and that is disillusioning.

What about *The Potting Shed*, by Graham Greene? As a technician, Mr. Greene makes John Osborne seem amateurish indeed, and the truth as he presents it in his play emerges so gently that we may have left the theatre before its implication strikes us. In the theatre, the bargain which the priest made in the potting shed over the body of his dead nephew is strikingly dramatic; but as we read the text it seems unpleasantly like the haggling of a slave with his tyrant. Can a God who makes such bargains be a God of Love? In the theatre the smoke-screen behind which the author hides this problem is dense enough; it does not suffice for the reader. But then, we do not ask primarily for philosophy or water-tight theology in the theatre; we ask for emotion, and that is what Mr. Greene supplies, amply and appositely. Of emotion Nathan says: "The theatre remains an undying institution because it educates its audiences' emotions". Those whose primary demand is for reason should enquire elsewhere; when Mr. Greene seems to equate a fondness for dogs with an inclination toward religion, we know that reason is being given a holiday.

One of the most successful plays on Broadway at this moment is *Look Homeward, Angel*, which Ketti Frings has adapted from the novel by Thomas Wolfe. She has done an able piece of work; the play is coherent as it stands, and although I have not had an opportunity to see it I can well believe that it is moving in presentation. But to confuse it with Wolfe's book as a whole would be a mistake; it is adapted almost entirely from the "Artemidorus, Farewell" section therein. As Nathan pointed out "a reputable novel no more lends itself to completely satisfying drama than a reputable painting does to a lithograph. That, indeed, is what even the best novel dramatizations are: dramatic lithographs". And later in the same passage he says: "The dramatized novel takes place alongside the novelized drama. Both are anomalies, freaks: robots in falseface, two distinct arts Siamesed with boloney skins."

The quality of Wolfe's novel resides in the exuberant, eloquent revelation of Eugene Gant's inner thoughts and feelings. In Miss Frings' play Eugene Gant is a somewhat passive creature, upon whom the other characters hone the razor edges of their psyches; Eugene suffers greatly, but his suffering is not the active and consuming thing it is in the novel. This is not to say that the play is not a good one but only that it supports the judgment of Nathan on plays made from novels. However good they may be superficially they cannot equal or touch the novel, for it was conceived as a work of art, and the play is derived from it at second hand.

So far as I know, Nathan wrote nothing about Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, which appeared in New York during his lifetime. But he wrote much about what he called "ersatz profundity" as it was revealed in the work of other playwrights; the mystique of hopelessness had no charms for him. He might well have approved *All That Fall*, a radio piece by Beckett which has recently been published, for it has unusual poetic eloquence of dialogue. The fable is a Beckett one: Mrs. Rooney, a wheezing and decrepit mountain of Irish flesh, toils along the road to a country railway station to meet her blind husband; Mr. Rooney is a curmudgeon whose ambition is to kill a child, and as the piece ends we are left wondering whether it was he who cast a child from the train, causing the accident which made it late. This macabre theme is dealt with

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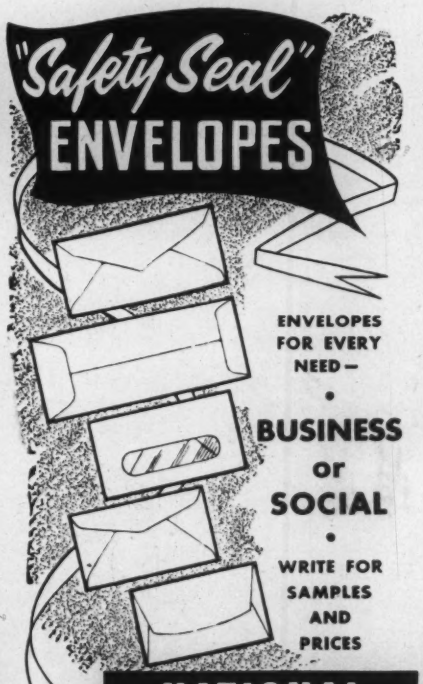

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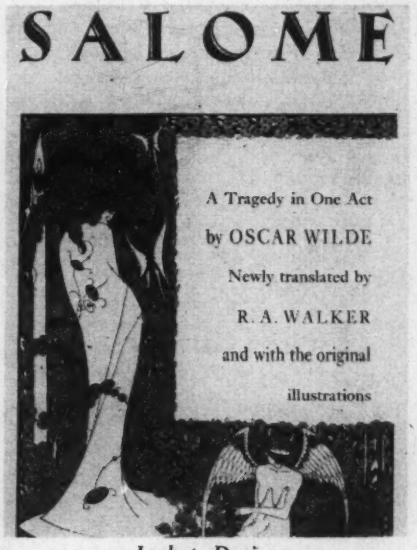
in a manner which, for Beckett, is almost uproarious. The London *Observer* said that it "was more impressive, more loaded with . . . the half-comic aches of humanity, than anything since *Milk Wood*". This is rubbish; it does not approach *Milk Wood*. Certainly some of the dialogue is splendid, but the totality — well, ersatz profundity seems to sum it up.

Oscar Wilde's *Salome* has been newly translated by R. A. Walker, and published with all Aubrey Beardsley's illustrations in their original form. It makes a handsome book, and there is still a good deal of shock left in the pictures; it is not simply that they contain hermaphrodites and other creatures which we do not surprise in our bathroom mirrors, but that they seek to convey a powerful and decadent emotion, and do so brilliantly. Beardsley was a greater artist than is commonly allowed; it may have been youthful of him to seek to shock (though I personally think that this particular method of belittling the revolutionary genius of youth has been done to death) but there was nothing youthful or callow about the technical means which he used to gain his end. Surely the time has come when we can admit that he achieved a special sort of greatness in his twenty-six years, without thinking it necessary to decry his work on moral grounds?



Jacket Design

Nathan was a defender of Wilde against the accusations of triviality and shallowness which were, and still are, brought against him. But I have not been able to find a reference to *Salome* in his work. The play is not often done, and Strauss' opera founded on it is also rarely seen, because of the great demands it makes on the principal singer. Personally I have always liked *Salome*, and hope some day to see it really well performed. But its demands are tremendous—not in the direction of elaboration, so much as in that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

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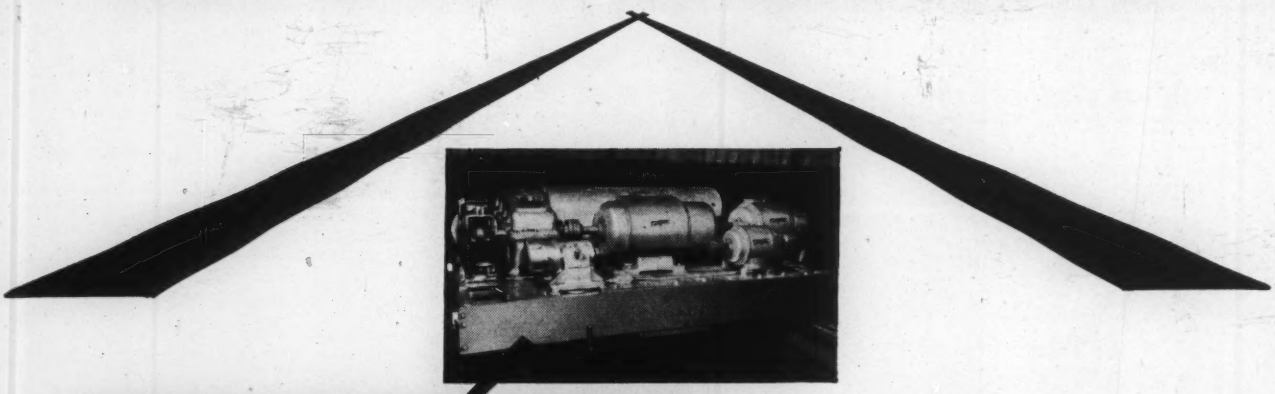

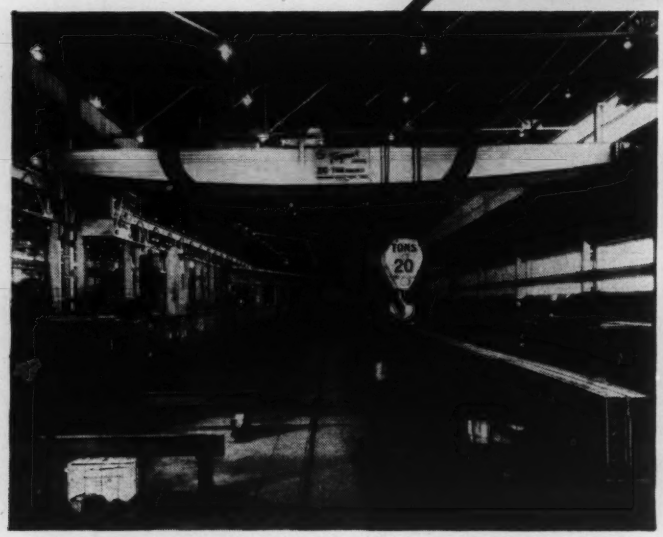

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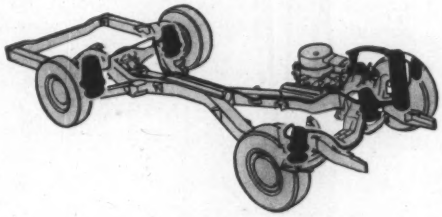

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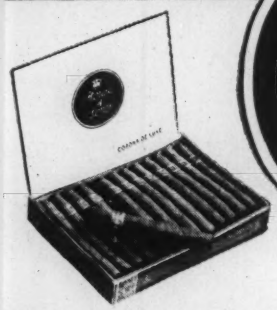

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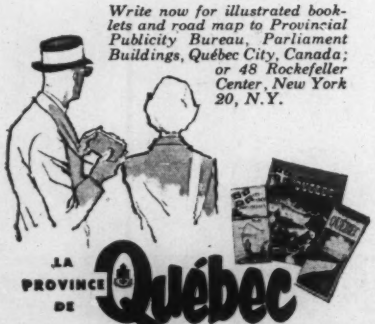

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Books

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26

of restraint. Too many actors prepare themselves for Wilde plays by over-eating chocolate creams, and too many critics write about him in the same cloyed mood. What he really demands is splendor rigorously governed by taste. Wilde was a sensualist of taste, not a vulgar artificer; sensualists of taste are even harder to comprehend than ascetics.

Looking through Nathan's books when I read of his death I paused when I came to the only play he ever wrote, a dire charade called *Heliogabalus*, in which he collaborated with H. L. Mencken. It was printed in 1920, and whether it was ever acted or not I do not know. To call it jejune is to praise it unduly. Alas, Nathan spilled so much ink to show that theatre critics could also be good playwrights! Let us not turn the pages of *Heliogabalus* during the period of mourning.

Look Back in Anger by John Osborne—pp. 96—*British Books—$2.10.*

The Potting Shed by Graham Greene—pp. 76—*British Books—$1.85.*

Look Homeward, Angel by Ketti Frings—pp. 186—*Saunders—$3.95.*

All That Fall by Samuel Beckett—pp. 37—*British Books—$1.*

Salome by Oscar Wilde—pp. 109, finely illustrated with Beardsley drawings—*British Books—$6.50.*

Trial By Television

The Return of Ansel Gibbs by Frederick Buechner — pp. 308 — *McClelland and Stewart Limited—$4.25.*

THIS NOVEL HAS as its central incident that modern phenomenon — the trial by television. Ansel Gibbs, wealthy, urbane, intellectual, has been chosen by the President for his Cabinet. His appointment has still to be ratified by the Senate when Gibbs agrees to appear on television with the Senator who bitterly opposes the nomination. The program has as its moderator a young man of magnetic charm and immense following who has been paying court to Gibbs's daughter. In the course of the telecast, Gibbs talks too much and jeopardizes his career.

It is a dramatic theme and Frederick Buechner handles it with rising tension. The problem is not so much what the result of the program will be but what the motives of Tripp, the interviewer, were. What makes the drama is the interplay of the characters who surround Gibbs in the crisis. They are all interesting and their talk is allusive and vivid. In fact, the conversational parts of the

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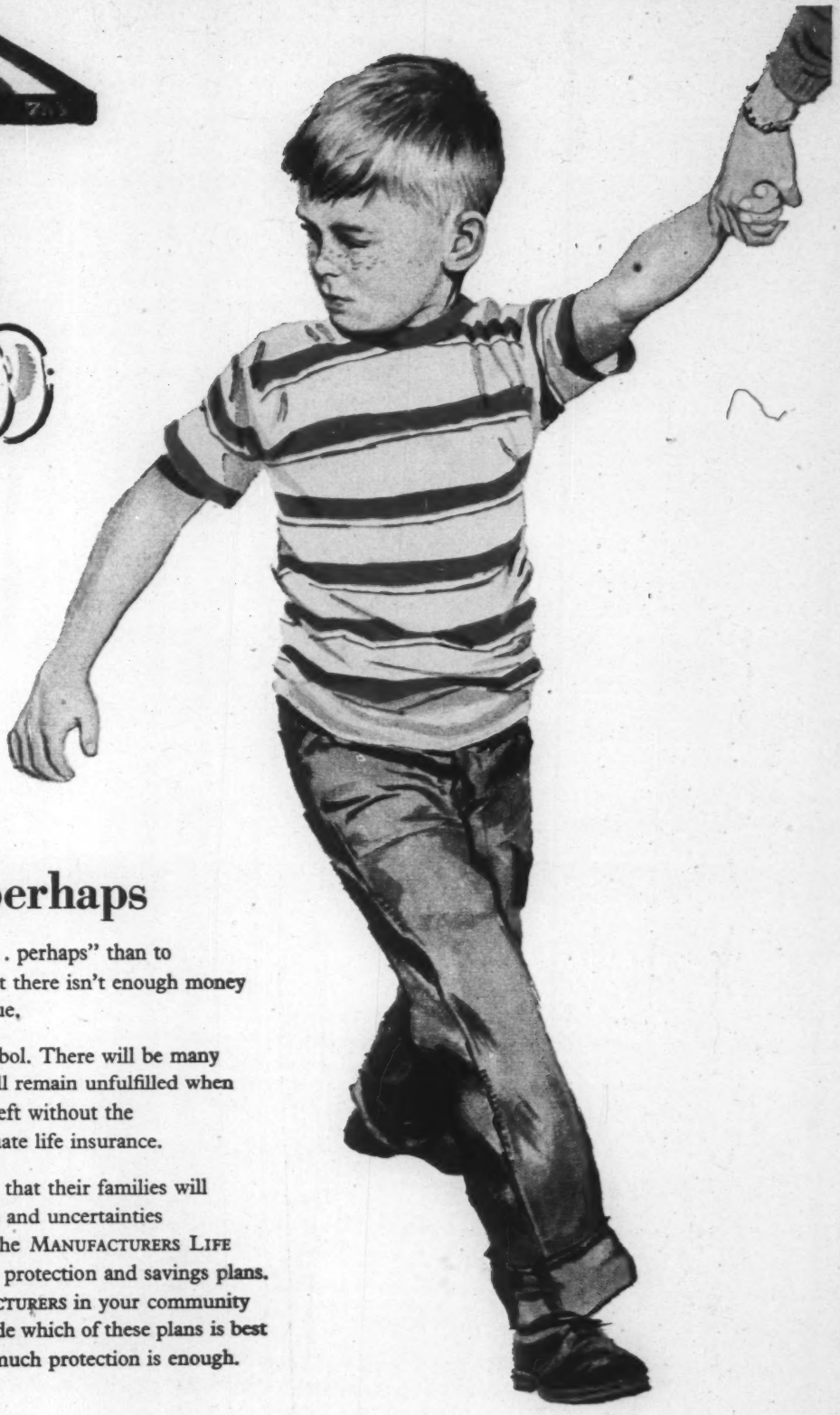

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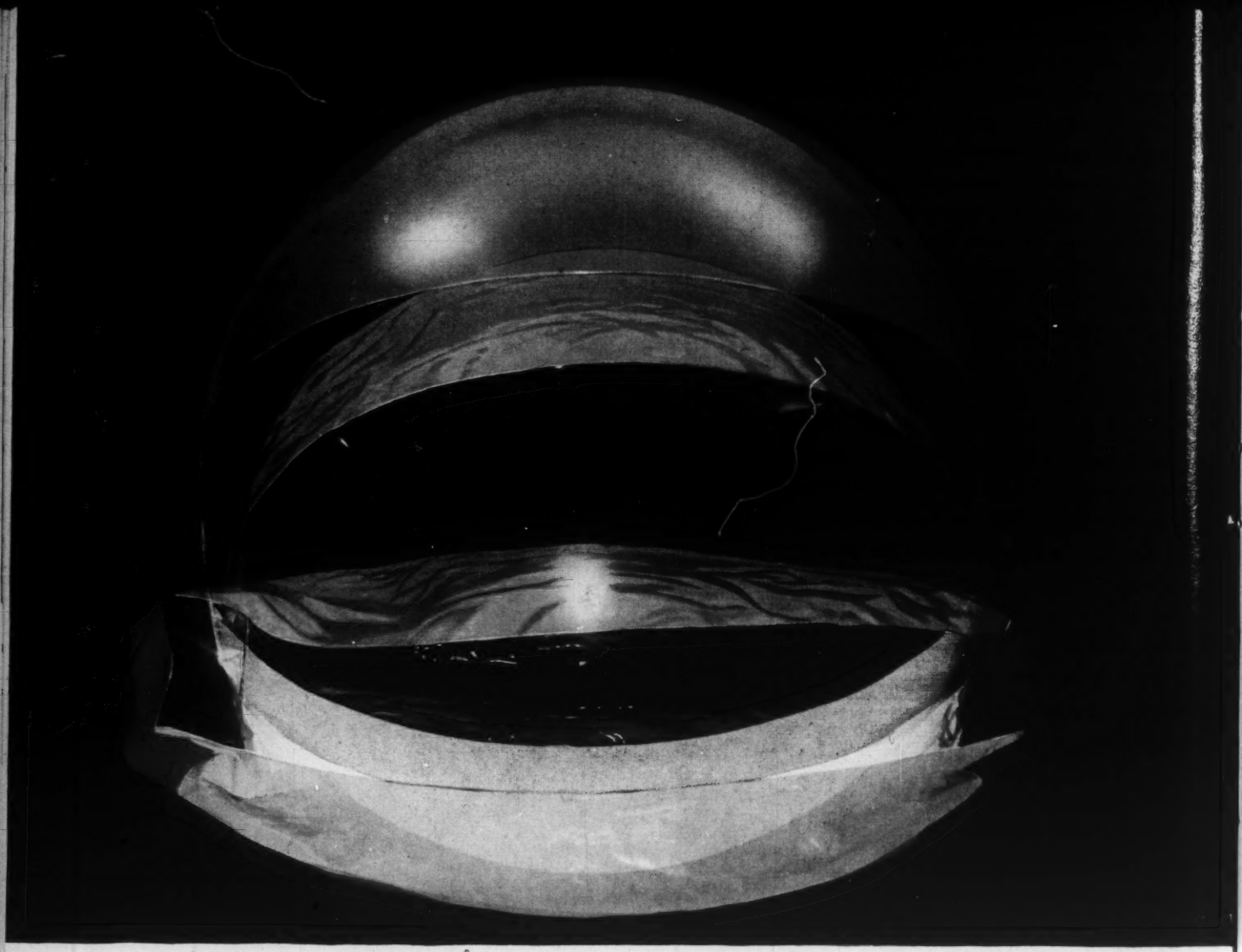

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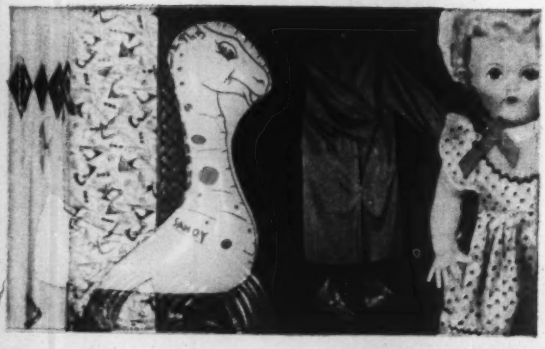

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book have the impact of good dialogue in a play of ideas. An exceedingly able novel. F.A.R.

Hand-Washing

The Naked God, by Howard Fast—pp. 197—*Burns & MacEachern — $4.75.*

THE NAKED GOD, a synthesis of the proverbial god with feet of clay and Andersen's naked, self-deceived emperor, is Howard Fast's symbol for communism. The American novelist, ripened for communism by poverty and hardship during the depression, joined the Party as late as 1943 and clung stubbornly to it, in spite of revulsions and repulsions, until disillusionment as profound as his former idealism came with the reading of Khrushchev's "secret report" in 1956.

Mr. Fast has written neither a confession-story nor an apologia, though suggestions of both appear, but an essay on the relations between the Communist Party and the creative writer, an intellectual analysis of the knowledge for which he paid a considerable price in self-destruction.

Although the author is still too close to his experience to have mastered emotional detachment, his effort to explain faith and reason twentieth-century style is both valiant and valid. M.A.H.

Books Received

Chinese Art—Vols. 1 & 2 (William Willetts)—*Pelican Books—$1.50 ea.*

Domestic Peace and other stories (Balzac) (translated by M. A. Crawford)—*Penguin Books—$0.70.*

At Home: Memoirs (William Plomer)—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

The Anvil of Civilisation (Leonard Cottrell) — *British Books—$5.50.*

The Contenders (John Wain) — *Macmillan Canada—$2.75.*

The Knights of Bushido (Lord Russell) — *British Books—$4.25.*

The Royal Succession (Maurice Druon) — *British Books—$3.50.*

A Ring Has No End (Thomas Armstrong) —*British Books—$3.75.*

The Cassell Miscellany—*British Books — $6.50.*

Seed For A Song (Lee Hastings Bristol, Jr.)—*Little, Brown—$4.50.*

History of the Russian Revolution (Leon Trotsky)—*Ambassador—$15.50.*

Science and Human Values—*Copp Clark —$3.50.*

Gay Canadian Rogues (Thomas Nelson & Sons)—*$3.00.*

The Snakes of Ontario (E.B.S. Logier)—*University of Toronto—$4.95.*

Who will help Gabriella?

Gabriella is six, the eldest of three children. She never slept in a bed. She goes to school because she gets one free meal a day. She has no others. She never owned a toy. Home is a hut, 9 x 12. The walls are of cardboard in spots where the logs have rotted away. The floor is earthen . . . there are no facilities. Gabriella's parents survived the war in Italy, but now there is no employment. Their hearts are torn, for they cannot help their child . . . not even comb her hair . . . they do not own a comb. Gabriella's hunger is unappeased, her misery deep. She cannot smile. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live. Won't you help her and her weary parents or other distressed children . . . many without one or both parents? They can only look to you.

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The Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization, helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Western Germany, Viet Nam, and Korea. International headquarters is in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and the Toronto Board of Trade. Full information is available to any competent authority. Your help is vital to a child struggling for life. Won't you let some child love you?

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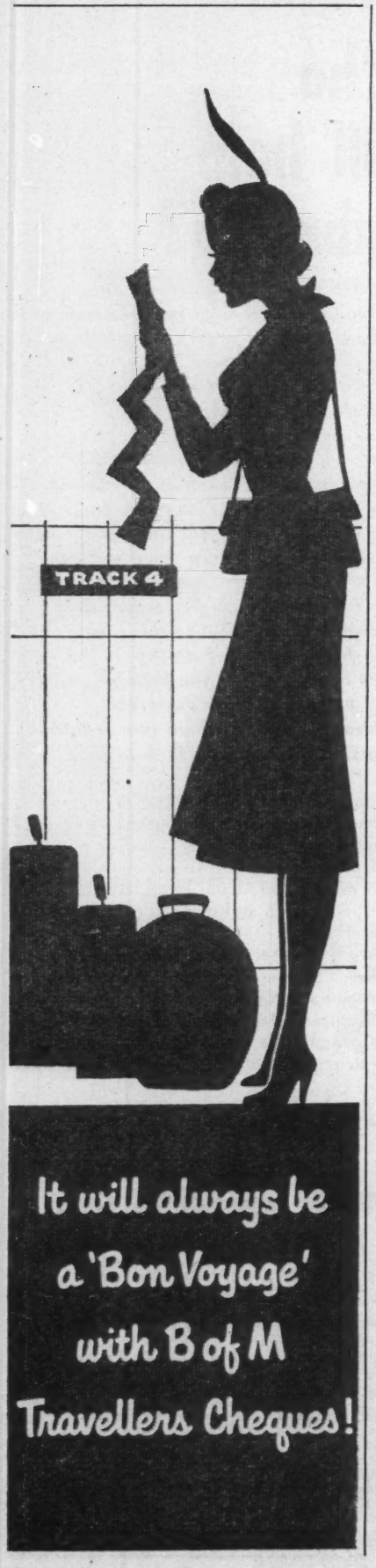

Gold & Dross

An integrated copper unit—Suspension of a mining stock—Bright growth signs in steel—Uranium sales and estimates.

Noranda

How do you interpret the strength in Noranda despite its earnings shrinking in 1957? — F.M., Montreal, Que.

One of the hardest lessons for the student of investment affairs to learn is to think ahead of the play. Stock prices move more often than not in anticipation of events although this is not to say that they do not sometimes move after them.

In the case of Noranda, the price is discounting brighter prospects for the company.

After its long decline, copper may level off at or even firm from recent prices, and Noranda has worked into a strong position. Additionally the equity is attractive to the investor because of the dividend. Earnings were down in 1957 to $2.66 a share from $4.15 but more than covered the $2 dividend requirement. At a price of 40 the stock offers a yield of 5 per cent plus a participation in the prospects of a great and uniquely Canadian enterprise.

Noranda is an integrated unit in the copper industry, has important gold-mining interests and is in the manufacturing business via Canada Wire & Cable. The company operates at Montreal one of the world's largest copper refineries. This works concentrates from Noranda's mine at Rouyn and from subsidiary and associated companies.

Bolstering the prospects for the copper industry are the mounting electrification of the world. While copper has lost out to aluminum in some kinds of electrical work, it remains supreme in others.

Stock Suspension

What was the reasoning back of the recent suspension by the American Stock Exchange of trading in a Canadian mining stock.—B.D., Toronto.

The mining stock to which you refer has since been relisted on the American Exchange. The suspension was one of those misfortunes which periodically overtake well-intentioned companies and which there is no way of avoiding.

Generally speaking, the principle of full disclosure is the basis of securities listings, which confer a certain accolade on the securities concerned. Stock exchanges which hope to continue to enjoy confidence are very jealous of their reputations for demanding full disclosure, thus protecting the public.

In the case referred to, unofficial claims about the company were circulated by a consulting service not connected with the company. The American Stock Exchange suspended the stock in an effort to protect the public.

The suspension had nothing to do with the laying of charges by the S.E.C. against a financial writer, although it may have drawn the commission's attention to the alleged misinformation.

Stelco

I wonder if you could explain the reasons underlying the strength in Steel of Canada. Is it still a buy? — L.S., Windsor, Ont.

Steel of Canada has a number of factors which commend it to the investor. Perhaps the main reason for the increased following it enjoys (the company ended 1957 with 15,210 share-holders against 14,664 a year earlier) is its growth prospects. Superimposed on the expansion of recent years, these present a most intriguing picture. Their effect has not been lost on investment analysts.

The company is Canada's most important steel factor. It is the largest producer with an annual capacity of 2,350,000 ingot tons and rolling and finishing capacity related to that figure. Since 1945, when capacity was 1,105,000 tons it has plowed back into expansion and rehabilitation the sum of $250 millions or more than the market capitalization of its outstanding 4,318,825 shares. Working capital stood at $91 millions at the end of 1957 against funded debt of $63 millions.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the company's shares represent an opportunity to buy into a live situation at an exceptionally attractive level in relation to fixed and current assets.

The steel industry fills a basic need in the modern economy and if the latter is to expand in keeping with anticipated growth of the population and upgrading of living standards, the steel industry will

have to expand with it. This means that the steel companies will be issuing lucrative subscription rights to shareholders, or alternatively issuing debt securities which will increase the leverage of their capital stock.

To grasp the significance of Stelco's position in the economy, one must examine its list of products. These comprise too long a list of items for industrial, structural, mechanical and farm use to catalogue here. Yet, looking about him the investor will have no difficulty in recognizing the part the company's products play in every day life. Not a drop of water can be pumped, nor a piece of land cultivated without drawing on the steel industry's products. No home or factory can be built, nor any car or truck put on the road without steel. It is the universal metal.

Stanleigh Uranium

What are the implications of Stanleigh Uranium Mines Ltd. new bond issue? — R.G.T., Toronto.

The attractions, if any, of Stanleigh Uranium Mining capital stock impinge on the extent to which earnings from the company's uranium oxide sales contract over-run estimates, the extent to which ore measures exceed present estimates, and the condition of the market for uranium at the termination of the five-year sales contract.

Pro forma consolidated balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 21, 1957 shows funded debt of $32,500,000 outstanding along with 3,929,995 shares of capital stock. It is estimated the company will have operating profits of $35,143,210 for the five years from Apr. 1, 1958 to Mar. 31, 1963 from the sale of uranium-bearing concentrates to Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited under a contract dated as of July 31, 1956. This estimate of earnings is before amortization of bond discount, depreciation, pre-production expenditures and depletion.

This estimate is based on treating 5,038,434 tons of ore from the company's Blind River mine with a recovery of 8,650,500 pounds of uranium oxide, gross operating revenue $90,378,595, on operating costs of $46,910,510 and on Ontario mining tax of $1,900,000.

The indicated ore reserve in the southern portion of the company's Blind River property within the area of 15 patented claims has been estimated by the company's consultant, C. C. Huston and Associates, at 7.7 million dilute tons having a dilute grade of 0.096 per cent or 1.92 pounds uranum oxide per ton as mill heads. Recovery is estimated at 91 per cent or 1.747 pounds per ton.

"Indicated ore" is ore for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples or pro-

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1958; shares not fully paid for by the 30th day of April, 1958 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
April 9, 1958.

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COMMON SHARES

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 16, 1958 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1958.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
K. W. Kernaghan,
Secretary

Toronto, April 23, 1958

NORANDA MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 14th, 1958, to shareholders of record May 16th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario
April 25th, 1958

duction data, and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence.

The company has substantially completed the construction of a mill with rated capacity of 3,000 tons of ore per day. Initial production of ore has commenced and operation of the mill at its full rated capacity is expected to be possible by August, 1958.

Total capital expenditure of the company's project to completion as now planned is estimated at $33,402,719 versus an earlier estimate of $24,358,560. The increase has resulted from a number of factors including:

The late date of the Stanleigh contract and the consequent short time for construction and contract satisfaction.

Changes in the plan during construction.

Simultaneous competitive construction programs in the area. These ordered and utilized the same types of equipment and supplies, competed for labor and sacrificed efficiency for time.

To complete financing the undertaking Stanleigh recently issued $7,000,000 6½ per cent general mortgage bonds carrying a bonus of 75 shares capital stock per principal amount of $500. Issuance of the bonds and related shares are given effect to in the pro forma balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1957.

For the $7,000,000 bonds and the related 670,000-share bonus of stock the company received $6,370,000.

Page-Hersey

Why do companies like Page-Hersey split their stock? It looks as though this is just cutting the cake into smaller pieces. It does not increase the size of the cake. What is the difference between a stock split and a stock dividend? — C.H., Montreal, Que.

The difference between a stock split and a stock dividend is simply one of degree. In both cases a company issues more stock. The New York Stock Exchange considers a stock distribution of 24 per cent or less to be a stock dividend, one of 25 per cent or more a split. On this basis a 25% stock dividend is a five-for-four split and so on up the line until you reach a 100 per cent stock dividend, or two-for-one split. In actual practice, a stock split is generally considered as payment of a stock dividend of 100 per cent or more.

So much for the terminology. Admittedly stock splits or stock dividends do not create any additional assets; nonetheless they have a practical purpose.

When a company splits its shares it brings their price down, thereby enabling a wider distribution of ownership of the shares. Theoretically, a company doesn't care who owns its stock but directors

not concerned with the share ownership would soon find that the company was having difficulty raising capital for expansion.

A high-price stock tends to be held by large investors and institutions, who might not as readily subscribe new capital as a more diverse group of smaller shareholders. Growth companies would find their unsplit stocks reaching very high levels.

Besides the desirability from the standpoint of raising money and of having many shareholders, many companies like a large number of shareholders because they often become customers.

The importance of stock splits to the investor is that a split frequently accompanies growth situations and foreshadows increased dividends. There are very few cases of companies splitting their stocks and not increasing their dividends. Thus the prospect of a stock being split ends to increase its value to the investor.

A stock dividend may also be employed as a device for retaining earnings in a company. The company could pay out all its earnings as a cash dividend and then invite the shareholders to subscribe new capital. Alternatively it pays out only part of its earnings as dividends and pays out the other part as a stock dividend. This is a simpler procedure than getting the equivalent capital back via subscriptions to new stock.

Sherritt Gordon

How are the dividend prospects of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd? — B.L., Winnipeg, Man.

Although the earnings and operating outlook of Sherritt Gordon are quite bright the company needs to use some income for capital projects for a while yet.

One of its needs is the continuance at a high level during 1958 of capital expenditures at its Lynn Lake mines in northern Manitoba. The other is the prospective requirements of annual sinking fund payments which are to commence May 1, 1959 on the outstanding $19,567,000 U.S. 4-¾ per cent bonds due May 1, 1968.

While dividends are an important consideration to many investors, mining shares sometimes have attractions which outweigh immediate income from them.

In Sherritt Gordon, the investor has a chance to buy into Canada's third largest nickel producer. The company is a relative newcomer to nickel but has become well established in this field.

The Sherritt operation is predicated upon its Lynn Lake mines, its Laurie River power development and its metal-making plant at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Ore reserves at Lynn Lake at the end of 1957 totalled 13,640,000 tons averag-

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 24th, 1958, a quarterly dividend of seventeen and one-half cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable June 5th, 1958 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 5th, 1958.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
April 24, 1958 *Secretary.*

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ing 1.064 per cen nickel and 0.561 per cent copper as compared to 13,070,000 tons at the end of 1956.

Capital expenditures at Lynn Lake, which in 1957 accounted for $2,132,000 of the total $7,556,000 which the company put out during the year, arise from a program followed since 1951. Its objective was to minimize pre-production and capital expenditures by getting the mine into production on its two most high-grade orebodies.

The lower-grade orebodies were to be subsequently prepared for mining and, simultaneously, the capacity of the mine plant and mill was to be increased so that the same level of output could be maintained by treating a larger tonnage of lower-grade ore. Increased costs of labor and material pushed capital costs involved in the completion of this program to a figure higher than anticipated.

Another major expenditure in 1957 was $2,282,000 for Laurie River power development Plant expansion at Fort Saskatchewan absorbed $945,000 and helped to raise capacity from 20 million to 27.5 million pounds of nickel a year.

During the past year there has been a marked change in the nickel supply situation. Nickel has become more plentiful. Indications are that the nickel business will become more competitive in the next few years, but the prospect of continued ample supply and the removal of artificial restraints will permit and encourage a substantial increase in nickel consumption.

Sherritt seems to have a promising future.

In Brief

Anything new on Montgary Explorations? — J.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Reopening its Bernic Lake property on the strength of prospects for pollucite and lepidolite ores, and seeking contracts for lithium concentrates which would justify installing a mill.

Why did Dominion Magnesium announce a production cutback?—S.S., Vancouver, B.C.

Marketing conditions and the need of maintaining working capital.

What happened to Normetal's profit last year? — F.B., Halifax, N.S.

Declined with metal prices.

What's Headline Uranium Mines doing? —R.B., Victoria, B.C.

Hasn't made the front page as yet.

Is Gold Seekers Mines Ltd. still going?— K.M., Saskatoon, Sask.

Ceased the search.

What progress is Golden Mitt Mining Co. making? — B.A., Edmonton, Alta.

None; it's dead.

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Burst Pipe Damages

I have a retail store and I rent space in a building in Toronto which is a combined office and store building. The building is not new and recently a pipe burst in the wall with the result that my furnishings and fixtures suffered damage. The owner of the building refuses to pay my claim for damages and pointed to some small print in the lease claiming he is not responsible. Shouldn't he or his insurer be held liable for such damage?—D.M., Toronto.

If the lease holds the owner clear of responsibility for such damage and you signed it, then the owner is not liable. In point of fact the owner might find it downright difficult to get insurance coverage against such a tenant hazard, especially if the building is an old one. What you need to protect you against such a contingency is a Commercial Building Property All-Risk floater which will cover you against fire, burglary, theft and water damage from a burst pipe such as you describe.

A small retailer can purchase this coverage on an 80% co-insurance basis with a minimum premium of $100 per annum and this will include some transportation insurance as well as the protection of your stock, furniture and fixtures. What it will not cover, and this is important to note now, is water damage caused by backing up of sewers. This policy used to cover that but was revised. The only coverage against that contingency is a flood coverage policy but you'd have to shop around to find where you could get one. If you bought or leased an old building yourself this is the coverage you would purchase.

Ontario Hospital Plan

Would you give me some information about the Ontario Government Hospital Plan. When and how do I pay for my wife and myself on a direct basis? Is there any eligibility requirement? Or any limitations? Are the insurance companies offering competitive coverage? — H.N., London.

The only requirement for eligibility is that you must be resident in Ontario. Single monthly premium rate is $2.10. For husband and wife (and family if any under 19) the combined monthly rate is $4.20. If you pay one month's premium prior to Sept. 30, 1958, your benefit protection will become effective 1st January, 1959 and your payment will cover March, 1959. January and February will be covered without payment of premiums, as in the case of enrolling through groups also. As long as hospital care is medically necessary there are no limitations on the number of days an insured patient may receive benefits. Employers may pay no part, any part or all of the premium for their group as they wish. Anything an employer pays on behalf of his employees is an allowable business expense for tax purposes. You make application to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. Private insurance underwriters may offer additional coverages but the Ontario Commission Hospital Plan will be the only agency offering standard hospital ward level care insurance in Ontario. See your general agent for information about private insurer's additional benefits.

Average Life Policies

What is the amount of the average life policy purchased or owned by Canadians? —A.C., Kingston.

This is a rising figure. The latest available reports from the Superintendent of Insurance in Ottawa, show the average policy purchased in 1956 as $4,900 for ordinary life and $720 for industrial life. This is more than double the 1940 average. The average size of life insurance policy owned at the end of 1956 was $3,110 for ordinary life and $450 for industrial. There are over 7 million policy holders in Canada and it is estimated the average amount of insurance owned per policy holder at the end of 1956 was $4,350, about 3.6 times the 1925 figure of $1,150. On a basis of population the average amount of life insurance in force on each man, woman and child in Canada was $1,870 at the end of 1956.

Life Expectancy

What is the life expectancy of the average Canadian today? Do men outlive women, or vice versa?—F.S., Winnipeg.

Life expectancy for the average Canadian is now reckoned, as a result of a study of more than 4 million insurance policies for four years ending 1956, at 72.1 years. If the uninsured were figured it might re-

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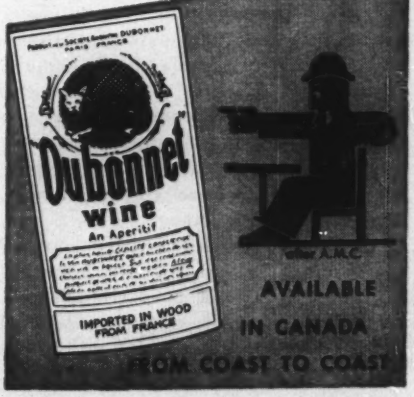

AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

duce that figure slightly. Those retiring at 65 have an average expectancy of 14 years of life left. North American women are generally healthier and longer-lived than North American men according to the Institute of Life Insurance in the U.S. They figure the female of the species with an average expectancy of 73 years but give men only 67 years of average expectancy. In the 15 to 24 age group the male death rate is three times that of the female, though one agency reckons U.S. women have the highest rate of deaths from auto accident in the world. Women tend, however, to take time out when sick and take better care of themselves than men. If they can keep from getting behind the wheel of an auto they live longer.

Insuring Animals

Is there insurance available in Canada for horses? — C.K., Rothesay, N.B.

See your local agent for details.

Dogs and Cats

How much would it cost me to insure my dog? He hasn't got a pedigree that I know about and I think he's a bit of a mixture. My cat is in the same category but I value them both highly. Is there any company in Canada which will insure them?—M.T., Vancouver.

So far the underwriters of the canine and feline species have shown a lamentable preference for the bluebloods of the aristocracy in the animal world. The Smiths and the Joneses just don't rate without a titled background and the bar sinister is frowned upon. It isn't a question of identification. That's a nosy business in which positive identification can be made from noseprints. Premium cost per annum of a dog or cat policy is believed to run between seven and eight per cent of valuation and thereby hangs the tale. How much is the doggie in the window if it isn't a pedigreed aristocrat? That's what throws them. However they have gotten around to putting a valuation for insurance purposes even on such ordinary mortals as you and I so there may be hope for the regular dogs and cats yet and we may even have some enterprising young underwriters in Canada who are willing to give a dog a chance or insure at least one of a cat's nine lives. Should you see your local general insurance agent and still have no places to apply to, write again and we'll look into this dog and cat business.

Air Travel Coverage

I see in the newspapers that a man insured for $125,000 was blown from an airliner recently in the U.S. What kind of policies were these?—N.O., Regina.

Standard accident policies sold at the airport vending machine. There were two policies, each for $62,500.

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Diefenbaker

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

Davidson, the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare.

A fourth concept has to do with Mr. Diefenbaker's understanding of NATO and the Russians. For the time being it is difficult for an observer to gauge with any precision how far Mr. Diefenbaker's views about NATO are now to be influenced by the changes in British military policy which may lead to a reduction in the British forces deployed in Europe. That the Prime Minister supports NATO in a traditional sense goes without saying but this is something quite different than having a dynamic and creative approach to the possibilities of NATO as an Atlantic community instrument for political consultation and economic co-operation that was the touchstone of much of Mr. Pearson's thinking on the subject.

All of this, however, may be related to his basic attitudes towards the Soviet Union and toward the great questions before the powers today, such as the general reduction of tensions between the U.S.A. and the Soviets, nuclear testing and disarmament, and the future of Germany and the satellites. On these matters there are some revealing views expressed by the Prime Minister in recent days. He has, for example, made it clear that he favors the suspension of nuclear testing. When he first stated this proposition some weeks ago it appeared that he then linked it with adequate supervision. His most recent statements on the subject suggest that he may support suspension for its own sake and the emphasis on inspection seems not to be as great as formerly he made it out to be. He has, of course, said very little about the stoppage of production and clearly here he must be much more conservative and so he remains close to the Dulles-Macmillan position that nuclear weapons production is part of the larger disarmament problem.

Finally, it is not easy to learn from the Prime Minister's public statements what general views he holds on the U.S.S.R. and the destiny of men in the two camps as they adapt to a generation where both sides have the bomb. Such "philosophizing" may not in fact be a comfortable part of Mr. Diefenbaker's natural equipment. In a curious way he is a very practical person even though he speaks on the hustings with great effectiveness of "visions" that seem to offer frameworks within which the less able or less informed can somehow fit their unrelated hopes and facts. He has, of course, stated that a summit meeting would be desirable and to that extent he was in advance of either Dulles or Macmillan in the candor in which he accepted the usefulness of such a meeting. But his recent interview with the *U.S. News and World Report* makes it clear that for him the summit offers an occasion for bargaining but not for "appeasement". Whether he truly has considered, in a refined analysis of particular issues, the line at which bargaining becomes appeasement can only be known if and when he makes a Canadian policy statement on the subject.

It is in his recent discussions about nuclear testing and the summit that a growing and perhaps needless flamboyance appears in the Diefenbaker method. For it is one thing to speak with casual familiarity of domestic problems, whether coal-mining in Nova Scotia or roads in Northern Canada; it is quite another to venture a Canadian view on subjects where NATO thought has yet to crystallize and where a coherent and united Allied policy is an urgent requirement before any bargaining with the Soviets can really begin. Yet one cannot but admire the freedom with which John Diefenbaker moves in these heady regions. Scholarship or civil service backgrounds are inhibiting experiences and a minister who carries them from his past is likely to move more slowly whenever the verbal and policy pitfalls are so many. But for a trial lawyer and politician with a belief in his "mission" and 208 seats behind him there are more reasons for euphoria than restraint. In the end the Prime Minister will provide a certain freshness in the re-fashioning of the Canadian role at the same time as he may worry some observers as they see him toss off ideas and programs all too easily before global audiences that may be much more astute and critical than the regional one with which he has had so great and recent a success.

While the summit and the atom are, of course, the large and pressing problems for the immediate future no Canadian political leader can avoid giving in some respects an even higher priority to the urgent many-sided difficulties now defining themselves in our relations with the United States. It is here that Mr. Diefenbaker and his government seem to offer a point of view and a program at once interesting and troubling. For it is quite obvious that the time is at hand when Canadians are ready for a re-examination of their basic economic relations with the United States. Indeed Mr. Pearson himself was a vigorous exponent of this position over the last three or four years. I say "economic" relations advisedly because our political relations with the United States, in a narrow sense, have not yet posed too many immediate questions.

Of course, the jurisdiction of the North American Air Defence Command over Canadian air-space—about which a new agreement has now been entered into but whose details are not yet fully known—may provide areas of political friction if public opinion either misunderstands or does not agree with some of the details of the arrangements. In general, there-

fore, the attitudes of Canadians "politically" towards the United States tend to be derivative of unresolved economic problems, or of administrative questions that often have their origin in economic areas.

The economic issues have been publicized and this writer has discussed them in SATURDAY NIGHT on a number of occasions.

Mr. Diefenbaker's approach to these questions so far has revealed a certain personal asperity, a readiness to put public and private pressure on Washington, and some creative exploration of new ways to encourage greater trade with the United Kingdom and the sterling area as a whole. Yet something more will be needed before these long-term U.S.-Canadian relations can be resolved with a sense of security to Canada. Most urgent would seem to be an effort on the part of the Prime Minister and his colleagues to establish with the United States better machinery for consultation and even for administration of these common continental resources, trade and investment questions. It is possible to foresee the practical value of standing committees of both governments specifically to deal with oil, gas and base metals. Here the respective middle rank civil servants would service their departmental heads, up to the cabinet level, and would provide continuity in the resolution of difficulties which until now have had a relatively discontinuous approach on the part of both governments where the problems tend to be dealt with only when crises arise. As to investment and the results of U.S. control a very useful piece of machinery would be the creation of some joint advisory committees of government and industry that would act as catalysts to encourage a wiser approach by U.S. principals to their subsidiaries having in mind Canadian national sensibilities. Certainly it would be better to have such an approach tried out before legislation is introduced to attempt to compel U.S. owners to share ownership and management with Canadians—legislation which in any case raises considerable constitutional difficulties. Yet we may drift to these legal devices if a voluntary program is not encouraged by government and industry working informally together.

The election of the Progressive Conservative party to power perhaps restored a certain fluidity to the political life of Canada even though the size of the Conservative majority has within it the seeds of a new rigidity. What Mr. Diefenbaker does with Canadian foreign policy is very largely pre-determined by events and men far beyond his control. Yet his own conceptual framework does give us reason to believe that he is no shrinking violet in the brilliant hothouse of international diplomacy. Indeed he may have to be careful that the realistic limitations of the maple leaf are not forgotten amid the temptations for initative and display beyond our political means and traditions.

Where
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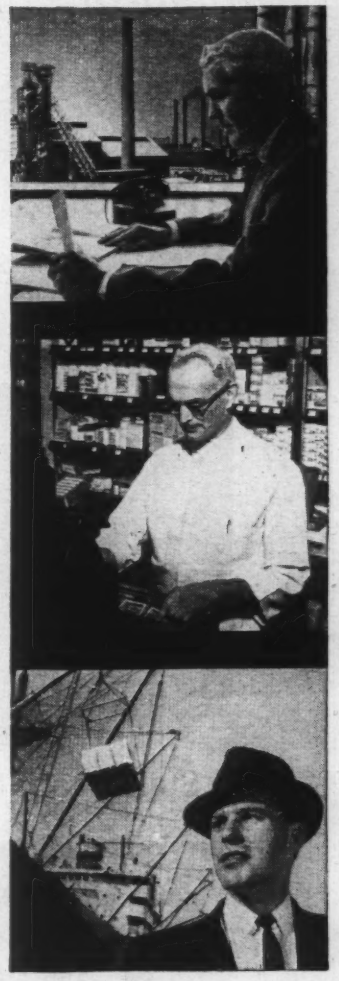

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Boat Craze

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

ent time a great proportion of these are being constructed in the U.S. and once again there is a demand greater than the supply.

Currey Bulmer, of Toronto, one of Canada's largest boat trailer dealers who specialize in a type running in price from about $150 to $300 claim sales have increased some 30 per cent in the past year and expect little or no slackening of the market.

In 1945 there were 1,337 persons employed in the manufacture of pleasure craft. Ten years later 1,666 were employed in the same industry. So by increasing employment across the nation by only 329, boat builders have been able to cope with the great gains made by their industry. This of course has been due to the introduction of new materials such as fiberglas and malleable plywoods and metal alloys as well as new types of machinery.

Today, on the East and West coast of Canada one can buy boats ranging from car top models to 26 foot cruisers which have been actually manufactured in Ontario but assembled at local plants.

The flexibility of modern materials makes it possible for the manufacturer to construct a basic hull, without stern, in little time and stack his boats one on top of the other like so many curved hotcakes and load them on a freight.

At the assembly point sterns, seats and even superstructures are added. A coat of plastic paint makes the craft ready for the water. On the West coast some of these assembly plants are turning out as many as 25 boats per day. Compare this with the situation only a few years ago when it took a good carpenter or shipwright a week to turn out a rowboat.

Mass production, plus new materials, plus the elimination of a lot of highly skilled labor has just about managed to keep boat prices steady over the past few years but quality has vastly improved when decreased weight in ratio to increased strength is considered.

Twenty years ago or even 10 years ago boat shows were almost unheard of in this country. Today in almost every city they are major annual events. In many places they are combined with Sportsmen's Shows but eliminate the boating section from one of these affairs and you eliminate a great part of the producer's revenue and deal an almost fatal blow to public interest.

Marshall Foss, a Toronto promoter has already started construction on boatels — a motel for water-borne traffic — for Port Credit, St. Catharines and Niagara-on-the-Lake. These three sites will

form part of a chain which will include the areas of Trenton, Oshawa, and Grimsby. His major boatel will be at Peterborough where he will be able to accommodate 2,000 cars and an equal number of boat-carrying trailers.

Each boatel will also have a marina, which is to small boats what a service station and parking lot is to automobiles.

What has caused this boom? Certainly modern light materials, the do-it-yourself craze and the 40 hour week have played a part but the big answer lies elsewhere. National research men suggest a large part of the increase in boating sales can be directly traced to the motor car and the part it plays in giving man a frustration complex. Time was, they say, when a man could buy a car and once behind the wheel feel he was King of the Universe. Those days are gone. Today, he is often just another mole crawling along behind thousands of other moles day in and day out.

The feeling of freedom and superiority his car once gave him is waning. Only in the air and on water has he a chance to give this urge full scope.

That is why some 2 million Canadians will be waterborne this year and more are destined to join their ranks with each succeeding spring until new traffic jams force them into the air.

Turbo-Prop

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

population of southern Ontario to inquire as to whether full utilization is being made of Malton airport, with its superior runways. The aggressive cities of Toronto and Hamilton should surely possess an international airport; it may be that municipal initiative might lead to action at higher Government levels.

All travel minded people (and that is everybody today) will find much of interest in the new Britannia aircraft. The range can be from operations, to comfort, food and even interior decoration. Canadian Pacific Airlines is the first Canadian company to put this type into operation. Here are a few facts:

BOAC's Bristol Britannias are the first big turbo-propeller airliners to go into trunk route operation, the first turbo-props in Atlantic service and the first British-built aircraft to fly scheduled Atlantic passenger services. The aircraft has seats for 28 de luxe class and 24 first class passengers and 15 berths are available. The seats are upholstered in peacock blue, the carpets are a patterned grey and window curtains are in red. The aircraft will be flown in various combinations of de luxe, first class, tourist and the new economy class seating, according to route requirements.

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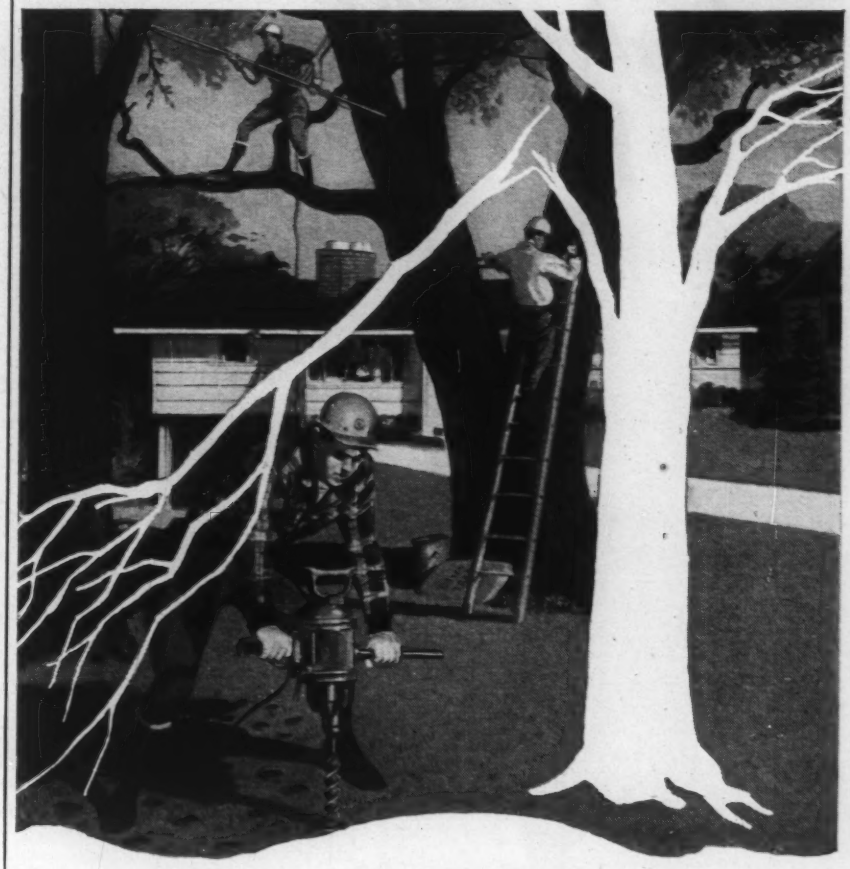

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One of the most interesting pieces of new equipment in the Britannia is Search Radar—a device that enables the pilot to thread his way through storm clouds and to avoid turbulence, thus giving the passenger a more comfortable ride. This equipment has been developed over a period of several years. Not only does it show the pilot what lies ahead in the air, but it can be tilted downwards to "paint a picture" of the terrain over which the aircraft is flying.

The Britannia is also fitted with Distance Measuring Equipment, or D.M.E. as it is more commonly known. This gives the captain precise information on how far he is from his destination and enables him to plan his descent from several thousand feet at the most economical rate.

Coldwell

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

He also plans to do some writing, something he has considered for years but was unable to find the time for. Already he has agreed to write a series of articles on the CCF and socialism generally for the sometimes leftish *Star*.

A cross-Canada Canadian Club speaking tour this fall is shaping up for him. And a number of universities are after him to lecture.

"I won't have time to vegetate," he says.

A widower since 1953, he has an apartment in Ottawa where he plans to continue living. It is near his daughter, Mrs. P. D. (Margaret) Carman. His son, John Major is in Montreal.

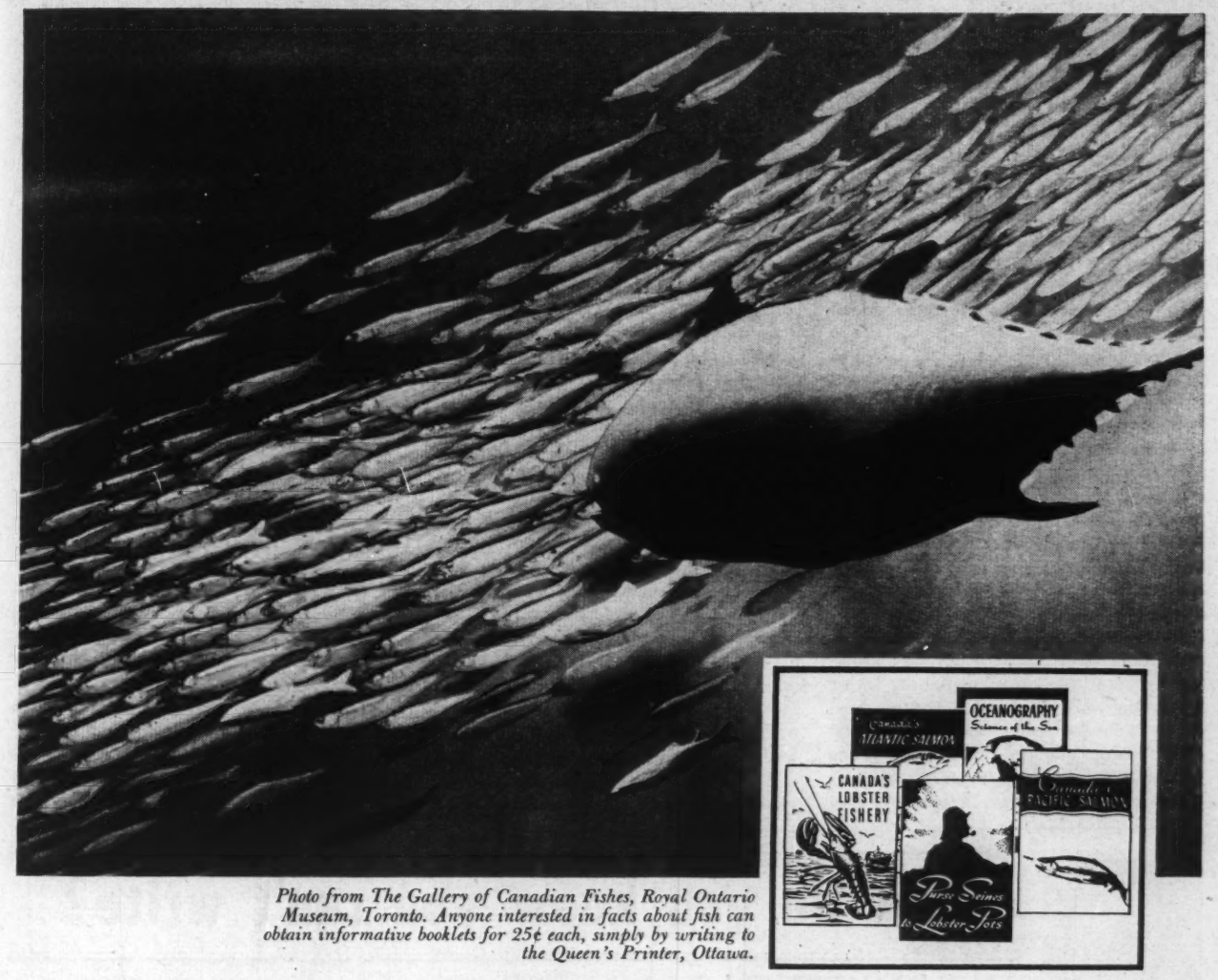
There have been suggestions that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker might appoint him to the Senate, in recognition of his many years in public life. Coldwell won't say definitely whether he would accept or not.

"I'll have an answer if the Prime Minister should approach me," he smiles.

The CCF policy regarding the Senate calls for abolition. Coldwell points out, however, that his own view for some time has been for reform, with possibly an elected Senate. To abolish the Upper House, he says, would require a constitutional amendment and approval from all provinces.

"I'm sure the provinces wouldn't agree," he observes. "So I think there should be reform. I'm hoping Mr. Diefenbaker does something about this."

Coldwell is somewhat of a paradox. He's



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a rabid socialist who comes from dyed-in-the-wool British Conservative stock. Born in the English seaside town of Seaton, in Devonshire, he attended university college in Exeter and it was when he came into contact with liberal progressive ideas that his views underwent a change.

When he migrated to Canada in 1910, at the age of 21, he brought with him a sympathetic understanding of the British Labor party's ideals. He was convinced that in Canada he would have a better chance of advancing these new social ideas.

After a spell of teaching in a rural school near Edmonton, he returned to England in 1912, long enough to marry his fiancee, Norah Dunsford, and bring her back with him to Canada.

He cut his political teeth as an alderman in Regina in 1921. He had a fling at the federal field in 1925, when he ran as Progressive candidate for Regina City and lost. He suffered similar fate when he contested the seat as a CCF candidate in the 1934 Saskatchewan election.

In the meantime he had helped to form the Independent Labor Party of Saskatchewan, and was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the CCF movement which came into being with the approval of the Regina manifesto in 1933. A young Baptist minister from Weyburn, Thomas Clement Douglas, now Premier of Saskatchewan, also played a major role in shaping the destinies of the CCF in those days. Both Coldwell and Douglas were elected to Parliament in 1935.

He decided to contest Rosetown-Biggar, largely a rural constituency, and one of eight in which he had been invited to run, because it presented a challenge to him.

"The former Progressive MP, John Evans, had been defeated there in 1930," says Coldwell, who won it easily. He was re-elected five times by huge majorities before his defeat this year.

In the House of Commons, Coldwell seemed to be immediately at home. In no time the socialist Western schoolteacher who looks like an Eastern bank president earned the respect of all MP's for his ability to debate, his forceful yet simple and courteous manner. He was able to direct searching criticism at the government without losing his innate dignity. This he derived from his keen sense of responsibility to the parliamentary institution which he holds in such high regard.

His qualities of leadership were instantly recognized in the movement. He had been national CCF secretary in 1934, became national chairman in 1937, house leader in 1940 and, on the death of J. S. Woodsworth in 1942, he was named national leader.

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Service is brisk and decor cheerful in the modern, air-conditioned coffee shop. Enjoy a tasty sandwich or a moderately priced meal.

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a rabid socialist who comes from dyed-in-the-wool British Conservative stock. Born in the English seaside town of Seaton, in Devonshire, he attended university college in Exeter and it was when he came into contact with liberal progressive ideas that his views underwent a change.

When he migrated to Canada in 1910, at the age of 21, he brought with him a sympathetic understanding of the British Labor party's ideals. He was convinced that in Canada he would have a better chance of advancing these new social ideas.

After a spell of teaching in a rural school near Edmonton, he returned to England in 1912, long enough to marry his fiancee, Norah Dunsford, and bring her back with him to Canada.

He cut his political teeth as an alderman in Regina in 1921. He had a fling at the federal field in 1925, when he ran as Progressive candidate for Regina City and lost. He suffered similar fate when he contested the seat as a CCF candidate in the 1934 Saskatchewan election.

In the meantime he had helped to form the Independent Labor Party of Saskatchewan, and was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the CCF movement which came into being with the approval of the Regina manifesto in 1933. A young Baptist minister from Weyburn, Thomas Clement Douglas, now Premier of Saskatchewan, also played a major role in shaping the destinies of the CCF in those days. Both Coldwell and Douglas were elected to Parliament in 1935.

He decided to contest Rosetown-Biggar, largely a rural constituency, and one of eight in which he had been invited to run, because it presented a challenge to him.

"The former Progressive MP, John Evans, had been defeated there in 1930," says Coldwell, who won it easily. He was re-elected five times by huge majorities before his defeat this year.

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When the Korean War broke out with all its implications of an even wider conflict the Canadian Government let it be known it could take as many CF-100 all-weather fighters and the engines to power it, the Orenda, as Avro Canada could supply in a hurry. Avro Canada decided to devote its facilities to this urgent requirement and in words of one official "stop flogging a dead horse." Thus the Jetliner came to a rather inglorious end for all practical purposes.

The Jetliner was kept flying by Avro Canada and was said to perform a useful purpose as a test vehicle for CF-100 equipment. Not long ago the proud aircraft was broken up for scrap.

Canada which once was neck-and-neck with the British in developing a jet transport and years ahead of the Americans and French is now years behind these countries. Elsie MacGill, one of Canada's leading aeronautical engineers and designers, said some time ago: "Canadian engineers in particular must regret that Canada is not hitting the market with a jet airliner remembering that she pioneered the type on this continent. Ironically, with all to gain and nothing to lose, Canada bowed out of the field without attempting to exploit it commercially."

Canada thus passed up the opportunity of giving her aviation industry a firm basis for long-term production by concentrating on fighters rather than giving transport production its proper place. As a result of Caravelle acceptance, Sud Est Aviation, which I toured, is the largest aircraft manufacturers in Europe. The work this is creating could well have gone to Canada. Vickers and Bristol, both in England, are also thriving. The sale of the Vickers Viscounts to Canada was the largest export sale by the U.K. to a dollars country. Sale of jet transports by Canada abroad would undoubtedly have helped our trade position in the same way it is now helping Britain's.

Golds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

cent. But the U.S. is the major market for North American gold producers and in addition is the only nation capable of changing the price of gold.

When the U.S. increased the price of gold in 1934, the move was designed to assist her many debtor nations and stimulate her own internal economy by increasing the purchasing power of her customers. Promoters of the belief that another increase in the price of gold is in the wind base their argument on the similarities between economic conditions in the '30s and now. On the other side of the fence are those who point to the declining role of gold as currency backing and to the enigma of the position of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union does not release figures on its gold production. Current estimates range from seven million fine ounces to as high as 17 million fine ounces annually. The argument here is that if the Soviet Union has been producing at the rate of 17 million fine ounces for a number of years and storing a great deal of it, she may be in a position to flood the market and, in effect, be paid a premium for doing so by the U.S. treasury. A second argument is that she might use such a supply of gold to buy large quantities of currency of an economically precarious country, such as France, and then dump that country's currency on world markets at a discount. Such a move could cause national bankruptcy.

In 1932, Canada's gold production was about three million fine ounces. By 1937 production had jumped to more than four million and by 1940 to 5.3 million. With the labor shortage of the Second World War, output dropped to 2.7 million in 1945, then picked up to around 4.4 million in 1950 and has remained fairly constant ever since.

In short, Canada's gold output increased by more than 65 per cent following the 1934 price increase and then dropped about 20 per cent as a result of wartime labor shortage and economic inflation. Since the war, inflation has been the toughest problem facing the gold mines. Caught between rising production costs and a fixed selling price, the number of Canadian mines dropped from 144 in 1940 to 50 in 1952 and today stands at about 40.

To stave off the effects of the cost—price squeeze, the federal government in 1948 introduced the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. "Cost-aid" as it came to be known, was designed primarily "to assist the high-cost or marginal mines to continue in operation over a difficult period and also to enable such mines to continue to maintain their dependent communities." Cost-aid is paid to producing gold mines on the basis of 50 per cent of the amount that mining costs exceed $26.50 an ounce. The maximum payment is $12.33 an ounce.

At the time cost-aid was introduced the Canadian government was the only market for the producers. In 1951, however, the government used a provision of the International Monetary Fund agreement to permit producers to sell on the "free" or open market. But mines which sold any of their output on this market were ineligible to receive cost-aid. Currently, 10 of the 40-odd producers sell on the open market.

Throughout the entire period the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of U.S. currency has been a complicating factor. When, during the Second World War, the Canadian government pegged the dollar at 90 cents U.S., gold producers were paid at rate of $38.50 (Canadian) an ounce. When controls were removed after the war and the Canadian dollar moved to a premium of as much as six per cent, producers saw their income slide to about $33 an ounce.

Speculation that the price of gold will be increased is pretty much an annual affair coinciding with the meetings of the International Monetary Fund. But this year, spurred by the U.S. business recession, talk of an increase has been more persistent.

It is against this background that the most active market for gold in seven years has developed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Prices have soared as much as 200 per cent in several cases. Fewer than a dozen issues show gains of less than 20 per cent. Most gains range from 30 to 60 per cent.

From an investment point of view gold mines which can produce and sell on the open market without the benefit of government assistance offer the best opportunities. If the price of gold is increased, they will benefit first and most. Companies receiving cost-aid would lose most, if not all, government assistance if the price were increased and consequently would obtain less benefit. All non-cost-aid mines are dividend payers.

But the word in the gold mining industry is that the cost-aid formula will probably be made more generous by the present government if the price of gold is not raised. Such a move could benefit cost-aid companies more than non-cost-aid companies.

Indications of which way the wind is blowing will probably appear early this fall as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund approaches.

The most accurate indicator is apt to be the market action of the gold mines selling on the open market. If the current stock market gains in these stocks hold and prices strengthen again in late summer and early fall there may be good reason to bet on an increased gold price. If the current market gains melt away, chances are the betting will favor increased cost-aid.

Mines selling on the open market are: Campbell Red Lake, Cochenour Willans, Cons. Discovery, Hallnor, Kerr-Addison, Leitch, Macassa, Madsen, New Dickenson and the Con mine of Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

Although these companies might be expected to benefit most from an increase in the price of gold, other companies, such as Aunor, Bralorne, Campbell Red Lake, Dome, Giant Yellowknife, Macleod-Cockshutt, McIntyre, Teck Hughes and Wright Hargreaves which pay dividends may present good investment opportunities. Similarly, a few companies, such as Hollinger, Lake Shore and Canadian Malartic which do not pay dividends may also hold investment appeal.

Religion

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

with the trend moving actively in the opposite direction, away from the city, and towards the tree-lined streets of the suburb, a re-awakening of religious interest has followed. In fact, the modern suburb can be seen to be a multiple influence in the present religious revival, affecting it in a number of ways.

Suburban living has brought with it many of the features of the small town. We are aware of our neighbors to an extent apartment dwellers rarely are. We are concerned not only with what they might think of our car, clothes, and home, but also of our morals—and what better way is there to convince one and all (ourselves included) of the high quality of our personal ethics than by attendance at the neighborhood Church?

There are many other secular reasons for becoming a member of a Church today: some people go out of habit, or respect for their parents' wishes. Some, consciously or unconsciously, go to establish a "character reference" — and still others join Church or Synagogue congregations to make "business contacts".

It would be possible to delve deeper into the psychology of our present day society for further reasons of this kind—but the important point to remember is that these are all "secular" reasons!

Billboards proclaim that every life needs an Altar for trying times—that the family that prays together, stays together. Both these appeals, and others like them, that hold out promises of inner peace, salvation, and eternal life are, undoubtedly, effective, but they are direct appeals to the worried, the troubled, the weak—they appeal to those of us (the majority, of course) who are confused by the present and frightened of the future — and although the Church is undoubtedly the place for these people to find comfort and solace, these are not the type of people who make a Church strong. These people come to Church because they are afraid. Like the little lost child who searches out a policeman for protection, they do not come out of Love, but Fear. It is the "strong" who have faith enough to accept the Church and its mysticism wholeheartedly.

Billboard slogans such as those mentioned above seem to imply that religion fits in nicely with your present mode of life, that it is the "seasoning" needed to make your life complete—but none cry out for Conversion in the true mystic sense of the word. None declare that we should change our lives radically and live the kind of life Christ lived. None urge us to endeavor towards an authentic, mystical "religious experience"—and yet these mystical experiences, this mysticism is the very foundation of all religions.

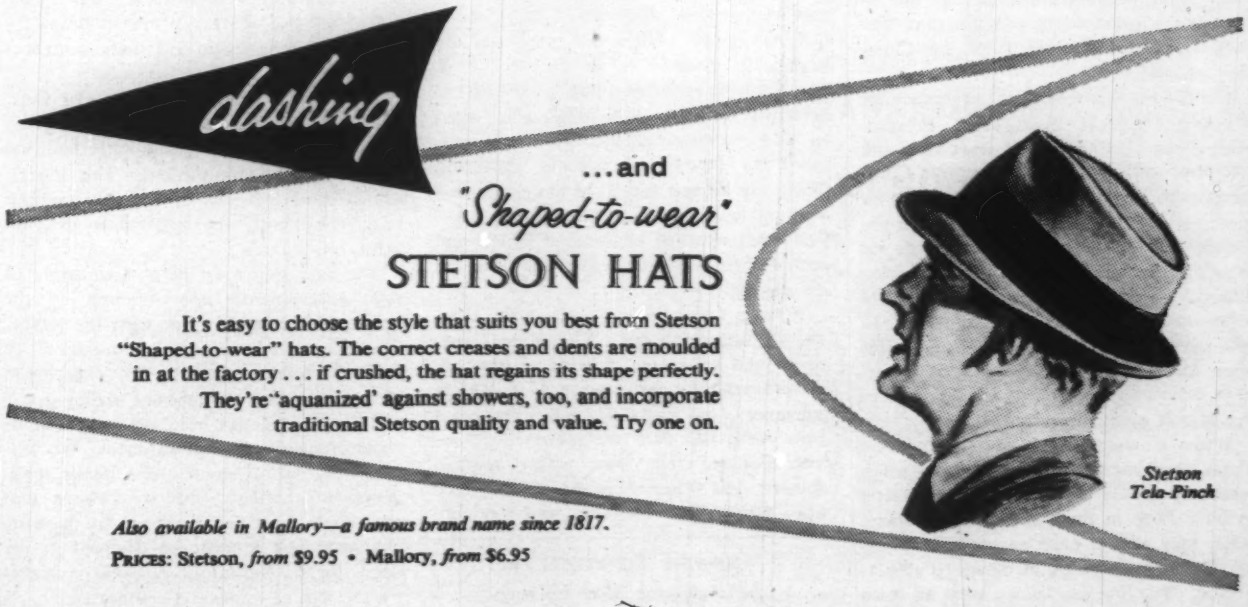
The reason is obvious. In these days of scientific achievement and clinical reasoning, mysticism in any form is hard to accept. What do the thousands who are now flocking to Churches and Synagogues do about it? Statistics seem to indicate that most of them find peace in the solemnity of the Cathedral or Synagogue, and comfort in the soft rays of sunlight filtering through stained-glass windows, but turn an almost deaf ear to the meaning of the Scriptures and the mysticism they contain. They are neither intellectually "convinced" nor do they truly "believe". They merely accept, with one eye on the promised rewards of inner peace and life eternal.

If it were possible, in some way, to gauge the number of those taking part in the present religious revival who are 'strong' enough to believe without any hesitation the mysticism of the Church, then it would be possible to gauge how 'real' this revival is.

Undoubtedly some of those who come out of fear, will remain out of conviction and it is to be hoped that these will number in the many — however, the motivations of the present revival are so many, and often so secular and the demands made by a true conviction so difficult, that it seems obvious these — as always, will be part of a small minority. And statistics support this view. Although George Gallup found in 1954 that approximately 79 per cent of the American people belonged to Church congregations, more than half of the total population of America could not name even one of the first four books of the New Testament.

In 1955, the Reverend Laurence Bash of Texas, speaking in Toronto to the Fifth Assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ (Disciples) expressed concern over what he called a "Tidal wave of Religious Revival": "I think we have one foot in Heaven and the other on a banana peel of self-interest. We must gauge the success of religious revivals by the answers to these questions: Are taverns closing as new Churches open? Are gambling dens going out of business? Is crime retreating?"

Where will all this lead? It is difficult to say. It is to be hoped that the vast increase in Church attendance will lead to a more Christ-like world—but one can't help remembering a rather sad and peculiar fact: History shows that any period in which intense and profound religious convictions have been prevalent has been a black period of suspicion, persecution and cruelty.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Editorials

New Force, Old Face

THE CANADIAN Labor Congress did little to distinguish itself at its recent meeting in Winnipeg. It expelled a couple of unions for raiding, gave half-hearted support to the railway firemen in their dispute with the CPR, and proposed the organization of a new "political force" in Canada. It thus demonstrated the divided opinion and intellectual sterility of its senior officers.

The CLC's President, Claude Jodoin, is a fairly reasonable man. He is not nearly so narrow-minded and doctrinaire as his left-wing colleagues. He did much to water down the resolution in support of the firemen, but could not kill it—even though he must have known that the railway union, by summarily rejecting the findings of the Kellock commission and running to a foreign organization for help, has put Canadian public opinion quite solidly on the side of the CPR. Nor could he sidetrack the political drive of his Socialist colleagues, even though he himself has indicated in the past that he believes labor can achieve more within the existing political structure than by acting as a divisive force.

The CLC proposal (to be studied) is for formation of "an effective alternative political force based on the needs of workers, farmers and similar groups". The resolution that was passed called for the executive to start discussions with the CCF farm organizations and so on, to work out a constitution and program "for such a political instrument of the Canadian people".

The CCF, apparently, is no longer an effective "political instrument". Presumably, if the CLC executive does what the resolution calls for, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation will be replaced by some sort of "Labor" party. And the politically-minded union leaders will go on spending the money of the poor shackled dues-payers on expensive and futile adventures on the hustings. Having failed to get anywhere with the CCF, they now hope for success with a "broader" party, built on what was left of the CCF after the March general election.

What a waste of time and money! These gentlemen want farmers and other members of the downtrodden proletariat to have faith in their new political force, when they cannot even persuade a majority of their own union members to vote as a bloc. The farmer knows why he must work long hours and wage a constant battle of productivity against rising costs: it is because of the insistent demands, in the factories making the things he must buy, for more pay and less work without increased production. He (and many another consumer along with him) will recognize this latest brainchild of the left-wing unionists for what it is—a renewal of the attempt to shackle the nation to the whim and wishes of a power-hungry group.

Burial Party

AT A COCKTAIL party last year Mr. Khrushchev growled to a group of NATO diplomats, "We will bury you." Now along comes U.S. Defence Secretary McElroy to boast that "we can bury Mr. Khrushchev". Rather ingeniously, Mr. McElroy added, "That's one reason, I think, we are not going to have trouble for a while."

And so the tired old business of stating the obvious goes on, as if anyone above the mental level of an imbecile has not known for years that a war between the great states would bury not only the antagonists but western civilization—and perhaps humanity.

It would be a refreshing change to hear the spokesmen for the great states talk less about what they can do to and more about what they can do for each other.

Needed: A Conference

THE FULL-DRESS conference on Canada-U.S. economic differences proposed by Walter L. Gordon is an excellent idea. The Toronto economist had plenty of opportunity to study these differences when he was chairman of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Obviously he was forced to the conclusion —along with many of his compatriots— that exchanges of diplomatic notes and protests are not doing much to settle the differences.

What is needed is a change in the climate of understanding. The state, commerce and other departments of the U.S. Government are well aware of Canadian grievances, and probably understand them quite well. But they are more concerned with Congressional than with Canadian opinion, and Congress is made up of men who, more often than not, are too concerned with their domestic problems to see or understand much of what is going on outside their own constituencies. Diplomatic notes do little to disturb the complacency of these gentlemen. A conference would be a more promising method of forcing them to realize that there are enough serious differences between the U.S. and Canada to warrant full-scale, frank discussion.

Moreover, as Mr. Gordon put it, "Canadians will be naive and foolish if we first agree to everything our American friends want about defence, about natural gas and about downstream benefits, for example, and then try to bargain with them about such things as restrictions on Canadian oil and increased tariffs on lead and zinc."

Our two countries must co-operate if North America is to remain strong. Honest co-operation is impossible without understanding, and this can only be reached through broader discussions than are possible in diplomatic exchanges.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

The sixth stop after Eglinton.

Is It Policy?

THE DIEFENBAKER Government has clearly been testing public opinion on capital punishment, and at the same time indicating the personal attitudes of members of the Government. There is little doubt now that Justice Minister Fulton and Mr. Diefenbaker himself would prefer a modification, if not abolition, of the present method of disposing of convicted murderers. Since last June, eight of eleven men sentenced to hang have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

As a test of public opinion, the Government action has proved only that many Canadians hold strong opinions for and against capital punishment. The letters-to-the-editor columns of newspapers have been filled with the arguments of both sides.

The next step must be a clarification of the Government's own opinion in the matter. It must play fair with the public, which must know if commutation of death sentences is merely an experiment or a deliberate, thought-out policy.

This journal has been outspoken in its opposition to capital punishment. We welcome the indication of a less harsh application of the law. But we believe that the people must know when a law is being changed—and it must be changed in the open, by the legislators, not subtly eroded by the rub of ministerial authority.

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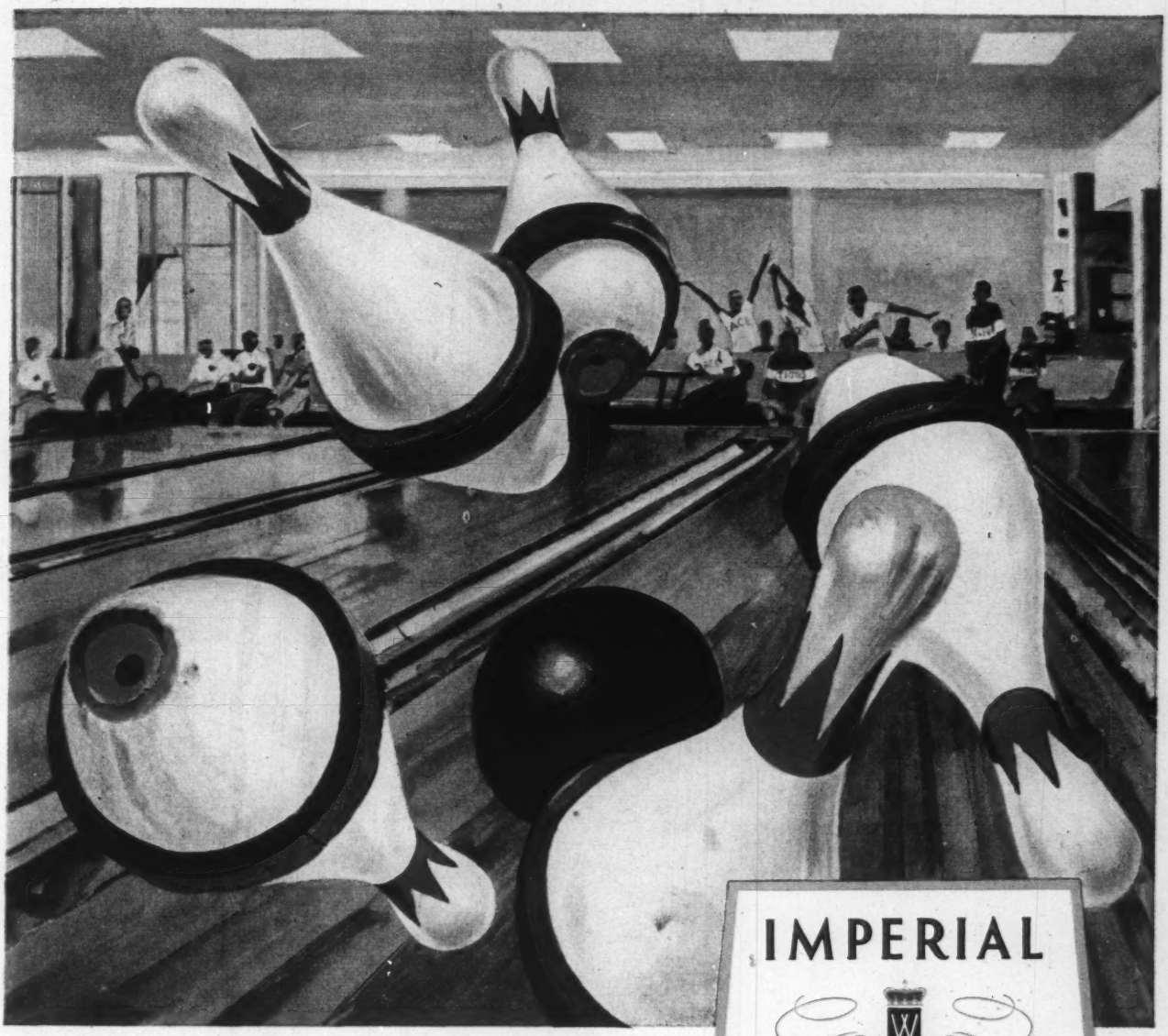

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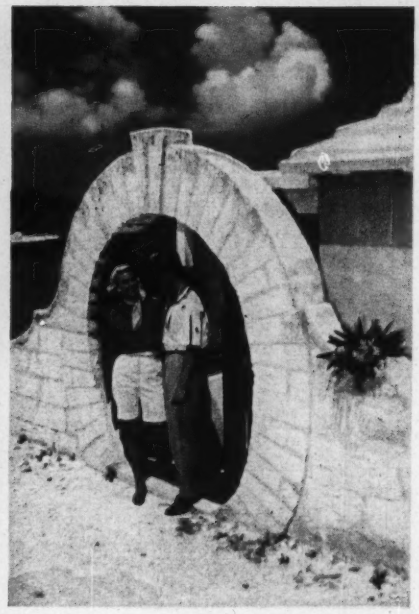

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